THE CONSTITUTION.

VOLUME I. ATLANTA, GEORGIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1868. NUMBER 116

O. A. LOCHRANE,

Attorney & Counsellor

AT LAW,

ATLANTA, Ga. Office in the building of the United States Court, on Broad street, formerly occupied by Brown & Pope, will practice in the Superior Courts of Fulton and Bibb counties, in the United States District and Circuit Courts at Atlanta and Savannah, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

The unfinished business of Brown & Pope is in course of preparation and will be completed by me. Office hours from 9 to 2, and from 3 to 6 o'clock. sep12 d3m

DR. B. D. REEVES

Offers his professional services to the citizens of Atlanta and vicinity.

Office up stairs, over Uncle Billy Hill's Auction room. oct1dlm*

OLIVER & WADDAIL,

Commission Merchants,

Corner Alabama and Forsyth streets,

Atlanta ..... Georgia.

Agents for Marietta Paper Mills,

Keep constantly on hand Printing and Wrapping Paper of different sizes. oct14-dtf

W. C. COURTNEY. R. MURDOCH. J. S. MURDOCH

W. C. Courtney & Co.,

FACTORS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 9 BOYCE'S WHARF,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

sep15-tf

SAMUEL MEYER,

COTTON FACTOR

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

(Office at Glenn, Wright & Carr's Warehouse.)

Liberal advances made on Shipments to our friends in New York, Liverpool and Savannah. sep15-16m

ELAM CHRISTIAN,

General Commission Merchant,

GRIFFIN, GEORGIA.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

REFERENCES:—Col. C. W. Styles, Gen. J. B. Gordon, Atlanta, Ga. Hon. Warren Aiken, Bartow County, Ga. W. A. Huff & Co., T. W. Freeman & Co., Macon, Ga. aug.25d

MORRIS & TRIMBLE.

Importers. Manufacturers and Dealers in

French Burr and other Mill Stones,

BOLTING CLOTHS,

BEST quality Anker Brand, by the piece or cut to order. Smut Machines, Belting, and Mill Furnishing Goods generally.

WEST FALLS AVENUE.

Near Pratt Street Bridge, Baltimore.

aug18-d3m

P. E. MCDANIEL. C. H. STRONG. E. F. MOSES.

McDANIEL, STRONG & CO.,

Cotton Warehouse

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Corner Prior and Hunter Sts.,

In sight of the Passenger Depot, and near the United States and American Hotels,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

WITH the advent of another Cotton Season, we renew to our friends and patrons the offer of our service in the storage and sale of their cotton. We have demonstrated the fact by the experience of past seasons, and particularly of the last, that Atlanta is one of the best interior cotton markets of the South. This is due chiefly to her situation; being on the direct route from the producing districts to the large seaport marts, and having the advantage of three routes to New York, via Savannah, Charleston and Norfolk, all of which are freely and satisfactorily used. The importance of Atlanta as a cotton market was, during the last season, acknowledged by the New York buyers, many of whom made extensive purchases, which with the local competition enabled us to realize the most satisfactory prices; relatively higher in many instances than could have been obtained by our consignors, by shipments to more distant points.

The members of our firm are all men of large experience in cotton, and well known in the community. Our Warehouse cannot be surpassed, being of large dimensions, completely sheltered, and fire-proof. Every money facility usual in such cases we are prepared to furnish.

McDANIEL, STRONG & Co.

aug.27-d3m

ROOFING! ROOFING!

Stills, Brandy Stills.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH,

PLUMBERS & GAS FITTERS,

COPPER SMITHS,

Workers in Sheet Iron, Copper, Zinc and Tin.

DEALERS IN

Pumps, Hydraulic Rams, Rubber Hose, Water Closets, Drain Pipes,

IRON, LEAD AND BLOCK TIN PIPE FOR Steam, Gas and Water, Steam Fittings, Whistles, Gauges, Globe and Connecting Cocks, Oil Caps, &c., Sheet Iron, Copper, Lead, Zinc and Tin Plate, Gas Fixtures, Chandeliers Pendants, Brackets, &c.

☞ Parties Wanting Roofing in Tin or Sheet Iron, will do well to confer with us before letting your work.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

Thankful for past favors and beg a continuance of the same.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH,

Opposite National Hotel and Fronting Railroad Block,

oct16-d3m Atlanta, Ga.

TO THE TRADE.

WE invite the attention of the trade to our magnificent stock of Tobacco, consisting in part of the following celebrated brands:

CHEWING TOBACCO.

Davis & Son's Gold Leaf,
Davis & Son's Rattlesnake,
Davis & Son's Three Belles,
Magnolia of the South,
Three Kings,
Brown's Best,
M. E. Lee,
T. J. Jackson,
H. P. Moore,
Mountain Rose,
Rosa Bell, Gold Bar,
Rose Bell, Twist,
Edgefield Best,
Mox 1 A,
Mox 2 A,
Magnet,
Tycoon and many other popular brands.

} Extra Fine.

SMOKING TOBACCO.

Pride of Virginia, Hiawatha, Here's Yer Mule, Fruits and Flowers, and a variety of other superior brands.

JORDAN, HOWARD & HARALSON,

oct6-d3m Whitehall street.

Special Law Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED having sufficiently recovered his health to again enter on the practice of his profession, hereby informs his friends, and the public, that ALL BUSINESS entrusted to his care will receive prompt and faithful attention. His residence and address is ATLANTA, Ga., and he will practice in ALL THE COURTS OF THIS COUNTY AND CITY, including the

UNITED STATES COURT

For the Northern District of Georgia. Also, in the Courts of adjoining Counties and other places by special contract. He can be found at Judge Lochrane's office.

oct15 d1m RICHARD H. CLARK.

$1, $2, $3, $4, $5, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10,

General Southern Agency,

FOR Importers, Manufacturers, Inventors, Publishers, Dealers, &c. We want some person in every place to engage with us for a reasonable salary, in introducing many new articles. For particulars address W. F. CAULEY,

sep20-d1m General Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM,

Adopted by the New York National Democratic Convention, July 7, 1868.

The Democratic party, in National Convention assembled, reposing its trust in the intelligence, patriotism and discriminating justice of the people; standing upon the Constitution as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the Government and the guarantees of the liberties of the citizen; and recognizing the questions of slavery and secession as having been settled for all time to come by the war or the voluntary action of the Southern States in Constitutional Convention assembled, and never to be renewed or re-agitated, do, with the return of peace, demand—

1. Immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union under the Constitution and civil government of the American people.

2. Amnesty for all past political offenses, and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens, and payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable.

3. All money drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the Government, economically administered, should be honestly applied to such payment, and where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide, that they shall be paid in coin, they ought, in right and justice to be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

4. Equal taxation of every species of property according to its value, including Government bonds and other public securities.

5. One currency for the Government and people, the laborer and the office-holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bond-holder.

6. Economy in the administration of the government; the reduction of the standing army and navy; the abolishment of the Freedmen's Bureau, and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy; simplification of the system and the discontinuance of Inquisitorial boards for assessing and collecting internal revenue, so that the burden of taxation may be equalized and lessened; the credit of the government and the currency made good; the repeal of all enactments for enrolling the State militia into national forces in time of peace; a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the internal revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and as will, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burden upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

7. Reform of abuses in the administration, the expulsion of corrupt men from offices, the abrogation of useless offices, the restoration of rightful authority to, and the independence of the Executive and Judicial departments of the Government, the subordination of the military to the civil power to the end that the usurpations of Congress and the despotism of the sword may cease.

8. Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native born citizens at home and abroad; an assertion of American nationality which shall command the respect of foreign powers, and furnish an example and encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional rights, and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance, and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crime committed beyond their jurisdiction.

In demanding these measures and reforms we arraign the Radical party for its disregard of right, and the unparalleled oppression and tyranny which have marked its career, after the most solemn and unanimous pledges of both houses of Congress to prosecute the war exclusively for the maintainance of the government and the preservation of the Union under the Constitution.

It has repeatedly violated that most sacred pledge under which was rallied that noble volunteer army that carried our flag to victory.

Instead of restoring the Union, it has so far as in its power dissolved it, and subjected ten States in time of peace to military despotism and negro supremacy.

It has nullified there the right of trial by jury.

It has abolished the habeas corpus, that most sacred writ of liberty.

It has overthrown the freedom of speech and the press.

It has substituted arbitrary seizures and arrests, and military trials and Star Chamber inquisitions for constitutional tribunals.

It has disregarded in time of peace the right of the people to be free from search and seizures.

It has entered the post and telegraph offices, and even the private rooms of individuals, and seized their private papers and letters, without any specification or notice of affidavit, as required by the organic law.

It has converted the American capitol into a Bastile.

It has established a system of spies and official espionage to which no constitutional monarchy of Europe would now dare resort.

It has abolished the right of appeal on important constitutional questions to the Supreme Judiciary tribunal, and threatens to curtail or destroy its original jurisdiction, which is irrevocably vested by the Constitution, while the learned Chief Justice has been subjected to the most atrocious calumnies, merely because he would not prostitute his high office to the support of the false and partisan charges preferred against the President.

Its corruption and extravagance have exceeded anything known in history, and by its frauds and monopolies it has nearly doubled the burden of debt created during the war.

It has stripped the President of his constitutional power of appointment, even of his own cabinet.

Under its repeated assaults the pillars of the Government are rocking on their base, and should it succeed in November next and inaugurate its President, we will meet as a subjected and conquered people amid the ruins of liberty and the scattered fragments of the Constitution; and we do declare and resolve that ever since the people of the United States threw off all subjection to the British Crown, the privilege and trust of suffrage have belonged to the several States, and have been granted, regulated and controlled exclusively by the political power of each State respectively, and any attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever, to deprive any State of this right or interfere with this exercise, is a flagrant usurpation of power which can find no warrant in the Constitution, and, if sanctioned by the people, will subvert our form of government, and can only end in a single centralized, consolidated government, in which the separate existence of the States will be entirely absorbed, and an unqualified despotism be established in place of a Federal Union of equal States.

That we regard the reconstruction acts of Congress, so-called, as usurpations, unconstitutional, revolutionary and void, and that our soldiers and sailors who carried the flag of our country to victory against a most gallant and determined foe, must ever be gratefully remembered, and all the guarantees given in their favor must be faithfully carried into execution.

That the public lands should be distributed widely among the people, and should be disposed of either under the pre-emption of homestead laws, and sold in reasonable quantities, and to none but actual occupants at the minimum price as established by the Government. When grants of the public lands may be allowed, necessary for the encouragement of important public improvements, the proceeds of the sales of such lands, and not the lands themselves, should be applied.

That the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, in exercising the power of his high office in resisting the aggressions of Congress on the constitutional rights of the States and the people, is entitled to the gratitude of the whole American people, and on behalf of the Democratic party we tender him our thanks for his patriotic efforts in that regard.

Upon this platform the Democratic party appeal to every patriot, including all the conservative element and all who desire to support the Constitution and restore the Union, forgetting all past differences of opinion, to unite with us in the present great struggle for the liberties of the people, and that to all such, to whatever party they may have heretofore belonged, we extend the right hand of fellowship, and hail all such co-operating with us as friends and brothers.

☞ ATLANTA POST OFFICE.—ARRIVAL and Departure of Mails. Office open at 8 o'clock, A. M.; Close at 7, P. M. Sundays—from 9 to 10, A. M. Officers: Thos. G. Simms, Postmaster; Frank Mills, Assistant Postmaster; J. S. Nall, Money Order and Registry Clerk and Cashier; J. C. Daniel, Mailing Clerk; J. W. Woodruff, Distributing Clerk; C. Baumley, W. A. Orms, Delivery Clerks; M. C. Smith, Stamp Clerk; P. E. Woodward, Special Agent Postoffice Department.

	Mails arr've	Mails Cl'se.
Washington, D. C.	3.45, A. M.	6 P. M.
New York	3.45 "	6 "
Philadelphia	3.45 "	6 "
Baltimore	3.45 "	6 "
Memphis and Arkansas,	3.45 "	6 "
Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago and Nashville	3.45 "	6 "
W. & A. R. R. Way Mail,	3.45 "	6 "
Augusta, Ga.	7.45 A M	4.20 P M 5 P M 6 A M
Charleston	7.45 A M	4.20 P. M. 5 P. M.
Ga. R. R. Way Mail, Athens, Ga. and Milledgeville, Ga.	4.30 P. M.	6 A. M.
M. & W. R. R. Way Mail,	2.00 P. M.	6.45 A. M.
Macon	4.45 A. M.	6 P. M.
Savannah, S. W. R. R. and Florida	7.00 A. M.	6 P. M.
New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery and Columbus	5.30 P. M.	7 A. M.
Atlanta and Montgomery Way Mail	5.30 P. M.	7 A. M.

TRI-WEEKLY MAIL LINE.

Atlanta to Dahlonega—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Dahlonega to Blairsville and to Murphy, N. C.—Weekly—Saturdays.

Newman to Carrollton and Bowden—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Newman to Franklin—Semi-Weekly—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

LaGrange to Griffin—Tri-Weekly, via Greenville, Ga.

LaGrange to Columbus, via Hamilton—Tri-Weekly.

Stone Mountain, Ga., to Lawrenceville—Tri-Weekly.

Lawrenceville to Gainesville—Weekly—Saturdays.

Athens to Gainesville—Semi-Weekly—Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Cartersville to Marble Works and Hiawassee—Weekly—Tuesdays.

EVENING EDITION.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, OCTOBER 28.

DON'T STEAL ME, for I am private property, bought and paid for by a subscriber, one who sustains the press and wants to read me.

DON'T BORROW ME, for my owner don't like it, and, besides, the machine will turn you out a copy just like me for three cents and a half, and you ought to sustain the press. Go and subscribe, and keep your conscience easy.

CORRECTION.—The banner presentation at the City Hall, to the Third Ward Democratic Club, takes place *Thursday* (to-morrow) night, instead of Tuesday, as erroneously printed in our morning edition.

THE FINANCES—*An Able Document.*—Do not fail to read President Johnson on the finances in another column. He gives a lucid *expose* of our indebtedness during the different periods of our history.

THE GRAND RALLY SATURDAY NIGHT. All societies and clubs in the city are invited to turn out and unite in the procession. The Hybernians, the Concordians, the Gymnastics, Bass Ballers, the Librarians, and all others, are respectfully invited to be on hand fully organized, and in their best bib and tucker.

WHITLOCK'S HORTICULTURAL RECORDER. We are indebted to the publishers, 245 Broadway, New York, for the October number of this work. It contains much valuable reading matter on the subjects embraced in its title. Subscription price $1.50 per annum.

PATENTS GRANTED TO GEORGIANS.—From the Louisville Journal's report for the week ending 24th instant, we copy the following list of patents as having been granted to citizens of this State:

T. C. Hendry, Union Point, auger handle.

E. B. Marshall, Atlanta, wheelbarrow and station indicators.

J. B. Freeman, Dalton, car-coupling.

☞ At the commencement of the war the entire national debt was only $64,000,000. Since the close of the war the expenditures for the three years following have successively been $520,000,000, $356,000,000, and $293,000,000.

This is a question for tax-payers to consider. They should ask themselves why these extravagant expenditures in time of peace. The Radical party alone are responsible. Hold them to a fearful accountability. The only way to do this is to elect Seymour and Blair.

THE TAX VOTING QUALIFICATION.—A correspondent of the Savannah Republican makes the case very clear, thus: The Constitution makes payment of taxes a qualification to vote. The Governor, under a provision of the Code, postpones collection of the tax. But the article of the Constitution adopting the Code, expressly excepts so much of the Code as is inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution. Therefore, the 17th section may authorize the Governor to suspend the tax, but this will also suspend the voting, as no one can constitutionally vote, who has not paid the tax. This is true, at least so far as the tax of 1867 is concerned, which all had an "opportunity" of paying.

Radical Programme in Georgia.

We publish the following delectable document to show our democratic friends the elements that are at work to defeat the vote of Georgia.

We advise our people to stand by their rights and secure a fair election at all hazards. They will not, we know, be intimidated by bayonets, or any other power under Heaven. They have a high and solemn duty to perform, and we are confident they have the manhood to face the music. In the discharge of this duty, there is no necessity for force or fraud, nor is it necessary to prevent any legal voter from the exercise of the franchise. Let all who are entitled to vote, vote once, and no more, and scrupulously avoid interferring with any man's right to vote for whomsoever he pleases. Grant this to all, and demand the same for yourselves, Democrats, and make no compromise sacrificing one jot or tittle of your legal rights.

Read the precious morceau from the precious puppy Bryant, and go to the polls with the Constitution and the laws as your shield and buckler, resolved to do right and determined to be free!

ROOMS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
UNION REPUBLICAN PARTY,
Atlanta, Ga., October 23, 1868.

Republicans of Georgia! you have already read the cheering news from the great Central States—Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. The Waterloo defeat of the Democracy has utterly demoralized that party. It is conceued by honest and well informed Democrats that Grant will be elected President. It is not believed by well informed Republicans that the Democrats will carry one Northern State. The Democrats hope to carry some of the Southern States. Desperate efforts will be made by that party to carry Georgia.

Republicans! We must cast the Electoral vote of Georgia for Grant and Colfax. We can if every Republican will do his whole duty, and if we have a fair election. You have but a few more days to work. Let every man do his duty. Try and have every Republican in your county vote. The Governor has ordered the proper officers to open three ballot-boxes at the county site, and it will be best, probably, for the Republicans to go there to vote.

We are informed that in some counties our friends fear that they will not be allowed to vote. We advise every Republican *to make the attempt.* If there is danger, demand protection from the Sheriff. If he fails to protect you, report the fact to this committee.

An attempt may be made to prevent some Republicans from voting because they have not paid their poll tax for 1867. If any are challenged on that account show the proclamation of the Governor suspending the collection of that tax, and if they are not allowed to vote, report the fact to this committee.

Should the Ordinary of any county refuse or neglect to open three ballot boxes at the county site, show him the proclamation of the Governor ordering him to do so, and if he still neglects or refuses to obey the proclamation, report the fact to this committee, that the vote of that county may be rejected.

Republicans, do your whole duty. If every Republican in Georgia is allowed to vote, we will carry the State for Grant and Colfax by 20,000 majority. If they are not allowed to vote, the vote of this State will not be counted. We, therefore, urge upon every Republican the importance of making the attempt to vote.

If any Republican in this State shall know of any fraud, intimidation or violence of any kind or character being committed at the election, we earnestly request him to report the facts promptly to the Committee.

To make the matter plain, we say more particularly—

Tell the day, tell the place, tell all the facts, tell the name of the wrong-doer, the name of the injured party, and the names of the witnesses. When possible, make affidavit of all these facts.

Report every case where a Republican is cursed or otherwise insulted.

Every case where a Republican is threatened with loss of employment.

Every case where a Republican is threatened with loss of home.

Every case where you are told that you cannot be safe without voting the Democratic ticket.

Every case where a Republican is struck or hurt in any way.

Every case where a Republican is waylaid or bush-whacked.

When you cannot write, report to some trusty friend who will send it to the Committee.

If any violence or unfair means should be used at the polls, be sure to report it, so that the vote of that Precinct may be thrown out by the Governor in the count.

J. E. BRYANT, Chairman.

A REIGN OF TERROR.—Authentic advices from the lower part of the State indicate a perfect reign of terror in those sections. We learn that the despairing Democracy are resorting to the grossest acts of violence with the view of intimidating the negro away from the polls and subjugating him to the beck and nod of those who would use him against the Republican party. There seems to be no denying that such a state of affairs is in existence. We hear of it daily, and each succeeding report grows worse and worse.—*Atlanta New Era.*

But there is such a thing as "denying it," says the Savannah Republican, and we most emphatically brand it as an unmitigated falsehood and slander from beginning to end. We are in daily communication with the entire "lower part of the State," from the Savannah to the Chattahoochee, seeing and talking with its best informed citizens, and can assure the public that peace and quiet reign everywhere. Nothing has occurred to give countenance to such a report, which was doubtless manufactured out of whole cloth at Atlanta, for electioneering purposes. That the Southern people should be belied by the Northern Radicals, is to be expected, but when a Southern editor enters the lists and slanders his own people, there is no language that will adequately characterize the act. We challenge the *Era* to give the source of its "authentic advices."

THE FINANCES.

An Able Document from the President.

He Tells the People Where the Money Goes.

And Shows Why Seymour Should be Elected.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON TO GEN. EWING.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The President of the United States has addressed the following letter to Gen. Ewing:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24, 1868.

Dear Sir: In a recent conversation on the subject of finances, you expressed a desire to be furnished with some of the leading facts then mentioned touching the national expenditures of the public debt. I now comply with your request, regretting, however, that other and more pressing matters have prevented me from more closely illustrating the absolute necessity for immediate reform in the financial operations of the government.

THE PUBLIC DEBT IN 1789.

In 1776 our national Independence was proclaimed, and, after an exhaustive and bloody struggle of seven years, was, in 1783, acknowledged by the parent government. In 1787 the Federal Constitution was framed, and in 1789 the Government went into operation under its provisions, burdened with a debt of $75,000,000, created during the war of the Revolution. Immediately upon the organization of Congress measures were devised for the payment of the national obligations and the restoration of the public credit, and when, in 1812, war was decalred against Great Britain, the debt had been reduced to $45,000,000. Then it was largely increased by the three years' struggle that ensued between the two nations, until in 1816 it had reached the sum of $127,000,000.

LIQUIDATON OF THE PUBLIC DEBT IN 1836.

Peace was again established, and provision was then made for the earliest practical liquidation of this indebtedness, in order that it might not become a permanent incumbrance on the people. Under a wise and economical legislation the entire amount was paid in a period of twenty years, and the extinguishment of the national debt filled the land with rejoicing, and was one of the great events of President Jackson's administration. Even after its payment, a large fund remained in the Treasury, which was, for safe keeping deposited with the several States on condition that it should be returned when required by public wants.

THE DEBT IN 1849.

In 1849, the year after the termination of an expensive war with Mexico, we found ourselves involved in a debt of $64,000,000, and this was the amount owed by the government in 1860, just prior to the outbreak of the rebellion. In the spring of 1861 the war of the rebellion was commenced. Each year of its continuance made an enormous addition to the debt.

THE DEBT IN 1865 AND 1866.

In the spring of 1865, when the nation successfully emerged from the dreadful conflict, the obligations of the Government reached the vast amount of $2,800,000,000. They had not, however, attained their highest point, for when the army and navy had been paid, the volunteer forces disbanded, and the navy largely reduced, it was found, in February, 1866, that our indebtedness exceeded $2,800,000,000.

EXPENDITURES.

Having thus referred to the indebtedness of the Government at various periods of its existence, it may be well to call attention to a brief statement of facts connected with its expenditures. From the 4th day of March, 1789, to the 30th day of June, 1861, the entire public expenditures were $1,700,000,000. Although covering a period of seventy-two years, this amount seems small when compared with the expenses of the Government during the recent war of four years' duration, for from the 1st of July, 1861, to the 30th of June, 1865, they reached the enormous aggregate of $3,300,000,000.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

An investigation into the disbursements since the first of July, 1865, further shows that, by adding to the expenditures of the last three years the estimated cost of administering the government for the year ending the 30th of June, 1861, we obtain the sum of $1,000,000,000 as the amount required for the four years immediately following the cessation of hostilities, or nearly as much as was expended during the seventy-two years that preceded the war. It will be seen that from 1791 to 1861 our public debt was at no time more than $127,000,000, while subsequently four years of civil war expanded it to $2,800,000,000.

It will also be perceived that while, prior to 1861, the largest annual disbursement was not quite $74,000,000 (for the year 1858,) the expenditures during the last three years of peace have successively been $520,000,000, $346,000,000, and $303,000,000; $372,000,000 being the amount which it is estimated will be necessary for the year ending 30th of June next.

In making this comparison we should remember that during the long interval between 1789 to 1861 the government was frequently required to make expenditures of an extraordinary character. Large sums were paid to the Indians as annuities and the purchase of their lands; expensive wars were waged against powerful tribes; Louisiana was acquired from France at a cost of $15,000,000; Florida, in consideration of $5,000,000, was ceded to the United States by Spain; California became part of our possessions on the payment to Mexico of $15,000,000, while for $10,000,000 our government secured from Texas the territory of New Mexico.

During these periods of our history we were also engaged in wars with Great Britain and Mexico; the first waged against one of the most popular nations of the world, the other made additionally expensive by the prosecution of military operations in the enemy's territory.

THE PRESENT DEBT CREATED BY CORRUPTION AND EXTRAVAGANCE.

The startling facts thus concisely stated, suggested an inquiry as to the cause of the increase in the expenditures and indebtedness of the country during the civil war.

The maintenance of the federal government was the one great purpose that animated our people, and that economy, which should always characterize our financial operations, was overlooked in the great efforts of the nation to preserve its existence. Many abuses, which had their origin in the war, continued to exist long after it had been brought to a triumphant conclusion, and the people—having become accustomed to lavish expenditure of public money for an object so dear to them as the preservation of the integrity of their free institutions—having patiently borne taxation of the most oppressive character, large sums of money continued to be extorted from them and squandered in useless and extravagant expenditures.

Enormous expenditures are demanded, for purposes, the accomplishment of which require a large standing army, subverting the Constitution, and the subjugating of States to negro domination, with a military establishment, costing in time of peace not less than $100,000,000 annually, and a debt, the interest of which draws from the treasary each year nearly $150,000,000; making a total of $250,000,000 for these two items of expenditures alone.

BANKRUPTCY IMMINENT.

Retrenchment has become an absolute necessity, or bankruptcy must overtake us and involve the country in its paralyzing results. If, however, a wise economy is adopted, taxes must soon be materially reduced, not merely for the benefit of a few, but in the interest of all. A revenue would remain sufficient for the administration of the Government, as well as for such a reduction of the public debt as would in a few years relieve the people from millions of interest now annually drawn from their resources. The idea that the debt is to become permanent should be discountenanced, as involving taxation too heavy to be borne, and the payment of an amount in interest every sixteen years equal to the original sum.

EFFECT OF WISE LEGISLATION.

The gradual liquidation of the public debt would by degrees relieve the large capital invested in the coin and securities of the Government, which, seeking remuneration in other sources of income, would add to the faith of the nation, upon which it is now a great drain.

ENSLAVEMENT OF THE POOR THE POLICY OF THE RADICALS.

This immense debt, if permitted to become permanent and increasing, must eventually be gathered in the hands of the few, and enable them to exert a dangerous and controlling power in the affairs of the government; the debtors would become servants of the lenders; the creditors the masters of the people.

It is our boast that we have given freedom to 3,000,000 of slaves; it will then be our shame that by their own toleration of usurpation and profligacy 40,000,000 of people have enslaved themselves and exchanged slaveholders for new task-masters in the shape of bondholders and tax-gatherers.

THE VITAL ISSUE.

Hence the vital issue whether Congress and its arbitrary assumptions of authority shall supercede the supreme law of the land; whether, in time of peace, the country shall be controlled by a multitude of tax collectors and a standing army, the one almost as numerous as the other, and making the debt a permanent burden upon the production and industry of the people; or whether the Constitution, with each and all of its guaranties, shall be sacredly preserved; whether now, as in 1789 and 1816, provisions shall be made for the payment of our obligations at as early a period as practicable, in order that the fruits of their labor may be enjoyed by our citizens rather than used to build up and sustain a moneyed monopoly at home and abroad.

The contest is not merely for who shall occupy the principal offices in the people's gift, but whether the Federal Constitution shall be observed and maintained, in order that our liberties may be preserved and the union of the States restored; that our federal system may be unimpaired; fraternal feeling may be established and our strength renewed; the expenditures diminished, so that taxation may be lightened and the public debt extinguished, that it may not afflict the life, prosperity and morals of the nation.

Believing that for the redress of the great wrongs and the correction of the many abuses under which the country is laboring, we must look to the people, and that in them is our hope.

I am, very truly, your friend,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Gen. Thomas Ewing.

COMING TO GRIEF, FAST.—Three of the Circuit Judges appointed by Governor Bullock—Clark, Green and Worrill—have decided the Relief Law passed by the Legislature, unconstitutional. The only hope for the bantling, now, is before those eminently learned, impartial, and incorruptible Justices, Brown and McCay. Its friends had best hasten to invoke their assistance, or the breath will be knocked out of its body before their medicaments can have a chance to be tested.—*Journal and Messenger.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

More Indian Troubles.

The Contest in the Nashville (Tenn.) District.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28.—A Cheyenne dispatch says the Indians attacked Hunt and Hall's train near Perry station on Sunday, killing four men and capturing fourteen mules.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 28.—The contest for Congress in the Nashville district is very warming. Prosser's friends raised a pole and run up a carpet-bag rag with red of national color.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, October 28—Money active at 7 cents. Sterling 9¾. Gold 1 34¼. 1864 coupons 12. North Carolinas, 65¼; new 60. Virginia ex-coupons 55, new 58¼. Tennessee 6's, new 65¼. Flour 10a15c lower. Wheat 3a5c lower. Corn 1c lower. Mess pork lower at 25 00. Lard quiet—steam 13¼a13¾. Cotton quiet at 35. Turpentine steady at 43 43¼. Rosin dull; strained common 2 40. Freights firm.

BALTIMORE, October 28—Cotton very firm. Wheat dull with prices ruling much lower. Corn dull; new white 90a1 00. Oats dull; prime 70. Rye dull and nominally 85. Pork quiet at 30 00. Bacon firm; shoulders 13¼a14. Virginias, old inscribed, 47; 6's, 48 asked; 67¼, 48 bid, 49 asked; old coupons, 65 bid, 66 asked; new, 56 bid. North Carolina ex-coupons, 68¼ bid South Carolina, new, 66 bid.

LONDON, October 28, P. M.—Consols 94¾. Bonds steady at 73¾. Sugar firm but in the spot and afloat.

LIVERPOOL, October 28, P. M.—Cotton buoyant; sales 15,000 bales.

HAVRE, October 28.—Sugar buoyant and favors sellers, with a large speculative enquiry. Sterling 15½a16¼. Federal currency 18a19, discount. Gold, long, 4a5f; short 7f.

THE CITY.

FOURTH WARD DEMOCRATIC MEETING. Democrats of the Fourth Ward are requested to meet at the Medical College, Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

All true Democrats are expected to attend. Let us all meet and counsel together, and prepare for the "Grand Rally Saturday night."

The prospect brightens, and encourages us to renewed efforts to redeem our country from the thraldom of an infamous despotism.

Democrats! we have a duty to perform, and let it be done well—to preserve our own "good name," and the honor of "the Empire State" of the oppressed South—in this great struggle to restore Peace and Prosperity to the whole country, under Constitutional Government.

MARCUS A. BELL, President.

Republican Hostility to Foreigners.

A short time ago, the New York Tribune the leading organ of the Republican party characterized the foreign masses in our country as "the dregs of the old world—the ignorance, pauperism, and vice of Europe." About the same time, Mr. Greeley, under his own signature in the Independent, said of our foreign-born citizens:

Here is a great national peril which too many presist in disregarding. Our country swarms with recent immigrants from the Old World, who are very ignorant of the grounds of difference between the two great parties. Many of them cannot read at all; another large portion cannot read journals printed in our language. The great mass of our immigrants pick up their knowledge of American politics in the grog-shops; and the keepers and frequenters of these are very generally and bitterly hostile to the Republican party.—Hence, we find a very large majority of the aliens resident among us inoculated with the virus of that hostility.

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, one of the most influential Republican journals in Pennsylvania, lately said:

The Democrats in this city, and probably in every other, are engaged in giving illegal naturalization papers to hundreds of foreigners who have been in this country but a few months, and who are of the lowest and vilest classes, haunting the dens of infamy in the most disreputable sections of the city. It would be better to place the franchise in the hands of the most stupid native negroes, than to give it to these men, who not only do not comprehend our institutions, but are utterly incapable of doing so.

The Rochester Democrat, the leading Republican journal in central New York, says:

The stuff that Democratic voters are made of is arriving by ship loads at New York. Every day or two we read in the telegraphic dispatches some such paragraphs as this, which came yesterday:

"Two thousand seven hundred and seventy-five emigrants arrived yesterday."

It is impossible to say how many of these will have their naturalization papers made out free of charge," and be used to propel Democratic ballots at the coming election. Their votes will go to swell the enormous majority which ignorance, fraud, and corruption pile up every year in New York city, and which has to be met with the honest votes of enlightened native Americans in the other parts of the State. The theory of our government and the true American instincts of freedom teach the widest liberality toward foreigners who come to our shores, seeking an asylum from oppression, bringing their skill and industry, and intending to address themselves to the duties of citizenship. But even of those who become naturalized in accordance with the requirements of the statute, the majority will be found sneering at "nigger equality," and using their suffrage to deny a like privilege to men as skillful, industrious, and peaceable as themselves, who are natives of the country and have never known any other home or acknowledged allegiance to any other government.

The Chicago Post, a prominent and vigorous organ of Western Radicalism, thus describes the foreigner:

He has hair on his teeth. He never knew an hour in civilized society. He never stepped on anything more solid than a dirt floor all his life until he stood on the deck of an emigrant ship. He is a born savage: as brutal a ruffian as an untamed Indian of the North American tribes.

The same journal, singling out as the especial object of its hostility the Irish among us, thus brutally assails their religion as well as their character:

Scratch a convict of a pauper, and the chances are that you tickle the skin of an Irish Catholic at the same time—an Irish Catholic made a criminal or a pauper by the priest and politician, who have deceived him and kept him in ignorance, in a word—a savage as he was born.

The born criminal and pauper of the civilized world, and withal the innocent victim of the statecraft of England, and of the priestcraft of Rome—a wronged, abused, and pitiful spectacle of things, pushed straight to hell by that abomination against common sense called the Catholic religion, and that outrage upon political decency falsely known as American democracy.

And so they go to the end of the list. What these journals say against the foreigner and the Catholic is a fair specimen of what all the Republican journals of the country say. The declarations above quoted express the sentiments of the Republican party, which, however, has sufficiently expressed its sentiments for itself in nominating as its candidate for the Vice Presidency a man on whose conscience notoriously rests an oath of express hostility to foreigners and Catholics! What further evidence is desired?

If any further evidence could be desired, the election of Grant and Colfax, should that calamity befall us, would infallibly supply the desideratum; but no further evidence can be desired. Our foreign-born and Catholic citizens at least are convinced. And one week from to-morrow they will express their conviction by voting for Seymour and Blair.—*Louisville Journal.*

The Daily Constitution.

THE CONSTITUTION
—HAS THE—
LARGEST CITY, COUNTY AND STATE CIRCULATION
Of any paper published at this point, and several hundred
MORE THAN ANY TWO.

MORNING EDITION.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, OCTOBER 29.

National Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HORATIO SEYMOUR, of N. Y.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
FRANCIS P. BLAIR, of Missouri.

STATE ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:
GEN. JOHN B. GORDON, of Fulton.
HON. JOHN T. CLARKE, of Randolph.

ALTERNATES:
GEN. W. T. WOFFORD, of Bartow.
T. M. NORWOOD, of Chatham.

FOR THE DISTRICTS:
1. HON. JOHN C. NICHOLLS, of Pierce.
2. COL. CHARLES T. GOODE, of Sumter.
3. R. J. MOSES, of Muscogee.
4. A. O. BACON, of Bibb.
5. MAJ. J. B. CUMMING, of Richmond.
6. H. P. BELL, of Forsyth.
7. COL. JAMES D. WADDELL, of Cobb.

ALTERNATES:
1. J. H. HUNTER, of Brooks.
2. WILLIAM G. FLEMING, of Decatur.
3. W. O. TUGGLE, of Troup.
4. DR. HENRY WIMBERLY, of Twiggs.
5. GEN. D. M. DUBOSE, of Wilkes.
6. GARRETT McMILLAN, of Habersham.
J. J. TURNBULL.
7. COL. V. A. GASKILL, of Fulton.

For Congress, Seventh District,
GEN. P. M. B. YOUNG,
OF BARTOW COUNTY.

Democratic Nominations
FOR CONGRESS.
1. A. H. HANSELL, of Thomas.
2. NELSON TIFT, of Dougherty.
3. HUGH BUCHANAN, of Coweta
4. THOS. G. LAWSON, of Putnam.
6. WEIR BOYD, of Lumpkin.
7. P. M. B. YOUNG, of Bartow.

DEMOCRATS, OPEN YOUR EYES! WATCH! BE ON YOUR GUARD! A RADICAL TRICK TO CARRY THE STATE FOR GRANT.—Bryant, the carpet-bagger from Skowhegan, as Chairman of the Radical Executive Committee, in a communication to the Radicals of the State, advises his colored friends to report to the Executive Committee, if a Democrat advises any of them to vote for Seymour and Blair, so that one Bullock may count the vote of that precinct out.

Note everything that occurs election day, so that if the Radical authorities should attempt to swindle the people of the State out of their vote, you can counteract their damnable plots with truth and a plain statement of facts.

MISTOOK THEIR MEN.—Governor Brown assured the people that if Bullock was elected the Courts would be so organized as to secure decisions sustaining the constitutionality of a Relief Law. Three of the Circuit Judges have already decided adversely to the Governor's expectations and the fourth one, Judge Pope, we understand, while he declined to decide the question at the last term in this city, clearly intimated that he should hold the law unconstitutional.

We dare say these gentlemen are honest in their convictions, but it is very clear they are disappointing Brown and Bullock.

WHO ARE ENTITLED TO VOTE FOR PRESIDENT UNDER THE ELECTION LAWS OF THIS STATE?—We give the answer as follows:

"Sec. 1. In all elections by the people the electors shall vote by ballot.

"Sec. 2. Every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, or who has legally declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, twenty-one years old, or upward, who shall have resided in this State six months next preceding the election, and shall have resided thirty days in the county in which he offers to vote, and shall have paid all taxes which may have been required of him; and which he may have had an opportunity of paying according to law, for the year next preceding the election (except as hereinafter provided) shall be deemed an elector, and every male citizen of the United States of the age aforesaid (except as hereinafter provided) who may be a resident of the State at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, shall be deemed an elector, and shall have all the rights of elector as aforesaid."

"LET US HAVE PEACE."—This is the false cry of the Republican party—a party of devastation—a party that has caused the country to flow with rivers of blood.

The party that has grown fat with the rich spoils of the South, the party that revels in the luxuries of a national debt, which it calls wealth, with its coffers filled with stolen wares, says, "let us have peace."

The party which has robbed the people of their wealth, their suffrage, their freedom itself, and fastened upon them a burden of insupportable taxation, negro equality, puritanic socialism, and everything else abominable, whilst the people are helpless under the fetters of its despotism, asks them to vote for Grant, to vote for another rivet in the fetter, that it may be made tighter and tighter, the burden heavier and heavier, until no power may loosen the one, or cast off the other. This is the "blissful" prospect of peace to which we are invited. This is the mockery, the counterfeit, the lie, with which they struggle to delude.

Fellow-citizens, of Georgia! There is but one way to secure peace to this distracted land. Elect Seymour and Blair, restore constitutional liberty, replace the Democratic party in power, and the whole land will blossom again with that peace which made it a Paradise for seventy years.

☞ Democracy will carry Indiana in November. They were beaten, at the recent election, by the importation of thousands of voters from Michigan and Illinois. The Democracy made enormous gains in the Southern part of the State.

☞ While the Marrietta Journal was crediting several articles copied into its last issue from THE CONSTITUTION, why did it fail to credit several others from the same source?

☞ "When God is slow in giving, He only sets off His gifts to advantage. He does not withhold them."

The Radical Inquisition.

One of the high priests of the Radical inquision,

Bryant, the miserable,
Bryant, the poor, pitiful,

is out in a letter to the Radical party in this State, which the graceless Skowheganite sends forth under the signature of his precious name as 'Chairman Executive Committee." The poor creature utters this as the last, the dying wail of the party in Georgia. The address is a succession of absurdities, each rivaling its predecessor, but the climax is reached in the following to the faithful: "Every case where a Republican is threatened with loss of employment" by Democrats, must be reported to Radical headquarters. What does the skunk mean? Is his party to be the self-constituted censors of every man's family and domestic affairs? Does he think to deter men from the exercise of rights the functions of which no one has the temerity to deny? If this is the Puritanic idea this Puritanic offshoot would foster in our soil, we would warn him of the dangerous ground upon which he treads. He has gone beyond the pale of toleration. The citizens of this State have a perfect right to employ whom they please, and to discard whom they please, and no Yankee from Maine, or Yankee from elsewhere, has any right to deny them that right. Such an assumption betrays an unblushing impudence and effrontery of which only a Yankee could be guilty.

The State Road, the joint property of every citizen of this State, under its present control has been deprived of the services of nearly all of the good and efficient men who were formerly employed upon it, for no other reason in the world than that they were Democrats who voted against Bullock, and who have no sympathy politically with the scientific "manipulater" who now superintends the affairs of that road. Democrats have been proscribed by the hundred and displaced from position, in many instances turned penniless upon the world, because they would not bow the knee to Radicalism. And yet party proscription is all right when it comes from the Radical side, even if it is inflicted upon us at the expense of thousands of dollars to the State, incurred by the incompetency of Radical, in lieu of efficient Democratic officials and employees. But let a Democrat discharge a Radical for a political offense, and the devil is at once to pay. Now the Radicals may as well at once understand that this blade with which they would cut keenly on one side alone, is also edged on the other and can be made to cut in any direction. The less the Radicals attempt to foist such an iniquitous system upon us the better for them in the end.

If they expect to practice proscription themselves without being proscribed in turn they are reckoning without their host.

☞ The canvass is drawing to a close. Democrats, are you ready for the day? Let every thought be of a vote, and every word count a vote. Victory is the haven in view. Clear the deck! Rubbish overboard! The sea is calm, the wind favors the course. Set sail and glide right onward to the goal. Consider the value of the trip. Priceless the prize at stake. Liberty to be regained. Justice re-enthroned. States wandering out of their spheres reset. The end of war to be reached. The dawn of peace proclaimed; discord to be quelled, anarchy checked. The rent political fabric repaired. Order, harmony, restored. The old ship is tottering and creening about under the Radical captains at the helm. All on board tremble in the throes of a perilous fate. What shall be done? Democrats! Lovers of country under whatever name! Patriots to the rescue! Rally to the Stars and Stripes! Wrest the old flag from the piratical hands that have snatched it from the mast-head! Now is the time to rescue the ship! Moor it safely into port! Skulkers out of the way! Drones aside! Traitors overboard! Down with the Wrong! Up with the Right! Seymour at the helm! Blair to the right! Patriots, the left! Croakers, the rear! Sailors in front! The port is in sight, and the trip will be ours.

☞ I wished to see what a reconstructed State was, and I went to South Carolina for that purpose. I have come back with this conviction, though I do not know how the other conservative citizens of the Union may feel about it. I never intend to stop to relax for one moment, in the heartiest, most earnest and most honest efforts I can make to remove all such "blessings" as reconstruction from the necks of every one of my fellow-citizens. [Loud Applause.] The issue in this campaign to me is simply this and nothing more. Reconstruction, as you know, is the Radical Constitution. It is the only Constitution now in ten States of the Union, and what is it? It is simply this—the rule of the military and nothing else. In order that it may not jar too much upon the nerves of a republican people to see eight millions of their fellow citizens held down by the bayonet, they have brought in a great mass of three or four millions of poor, ignorant and degraded black men, and set them up in a row, as it were, across the Southern States, and because they think you cannot see the bayonet behind them, they say, "That is a Republican form of Government."—*John Quincy Adams' Speech at Home.*

☞ Your triumph in November will finally re-establish the Union and the Constitution for another generation of men. It will restore peace and good order to the South, prosperity to the North, and a wise and frugal rule to both—the great prizes worthy your most strenuous endeavors. Our ranks are unbroken, our courage unabated. Once more to the breach, and this time to victory.—*Extract from the Address of the National Democratic Committee.*

☞ He who votes for Grant votes the law, in the language of Gen. Meade, *a tech-*

☞ Atlanta does not envy Macon its fair, nor anything else it has. Atlanta, on the other hand, is willing to contribute to the Macon fair. The press of Atlanta has uniformly been courteous in its allusions, whenever any have been made, to Macon and we regret to see, as we have seen not unfrequently of late, that the Macon papers delight to deal in jealous, envious allusions to Atlanta. We would give our Macon cotemporaries to understand that we are always pleased to mark the evidence of business prosperity and improvement, as evinced by that city, and at the same time we would have them to understand that Macon is not in the least in the way of Atlanta. There is plenty of territory and an abundance of resources to build them both up into large cities, and we would rejoice to see Macon go hand in hand with Atlanta in the march of progress.

MACON THE PLACE.—We see that Gov Johnson, in his speech before the Putnam County Agricultural Club, last week, favored an appropriation by the Legislature for a Grand State Fair every year, to be held in Macon. It is a suggestion worthy the consideration of all the people, not alone of this section, but of the State, and Gov. Johnson deserves public thanks for it. Let him elaborate and press the point in various other ways, and whenever occasion serves, and let him be seconded, and we shall have the Fair. No time can be more auspicious for the first one than next year. There will be no elections to disturb and distract the people, and the presumption is that they will be better able to spare the time and money to take an active interest in it than at any time since the war. It will quicken and revive all that old pride in crops and stock that once made our State Fairs so conspicuously attractive and successful, and rouse a new spirit of emulation among our people.

We can conceive of no way in which money can be more wisely spent, either, nor one in which it will more surely be returned to the people's pockets, in the shape of increased value to their lands as shown in their capacity for production. If invitations are sent, as they should be, to representatives of the various agricultural societies, in the North and West, they may be induced to come and see for themselves what Georgia can do, and what her soil is capable of in quantity and quality of field, garden, or orchard crops, and that knowledge may start a flood tide of emigration—just what we want. If we can get men of means to come and visit us at such a time, we have no fears that a great many will not come back to invest their money and make homes here. To us the outlook is exceedingly hopeful, if only we can get up one exhibition of this sort.

As to the advantages of Macon as the point, few persons, we suppose, outside of Atlanta, will question them. We are in hopes that even that thrifty city so highly favored as she is and has been, will, for once, and in a matter like this, fail to raise the usual clamor about railroad and other facilities. By October or November 1869, the Macon and Augusta and the Brunswick railroads will both have been built, and Macon confessedly the railroad centre of Georgia.

We hope our people who are more directly interested in this enterprise will bestir themselves, and stand ready to second any and all efforts to secure this end. If Macon should present a memorial to the Legislature at its next meeting in January, backed by the persuasive argument of a liberal subscription towards making the fair a success, we have very little doubt of the result.—*Journal and Messenger.*

☞ Suppose the people of the United States see fit to elect a Democratic President, [voice—"They will," and cheers.] and a Democratic Vice President, in what respect is your government changed? Do we hold unqualified power? Could we make war? Could we control the legislation of the country? What will our powers be under the laws as they now stand? These statutes and laws, which to-day shackle and hinder the action of Andrew Johnson, would equally shackle a Democratic Executive if he succeeded in this election. Our Republican friends will control the Senate. They will control the House of Representatives. They will control the army, for their candidate is the General who commands that army. How absurd, then, is this cry that there is danger from an Executive thus shackled and powerless, even if he desired to do wrong. [Cheers.] It may be asked, then, what do we gain if we change the Executive and place one of a different party in the Executive chair when his powers will be so limited. Just this, my friends: while he can affirmatively do but little, he can do much to check the unwise action of the party now in power; he can do much to protect the labor of this country from unwise legislation; he can do much to check in the future the dangerous policy which threatened the dearest and most vital interests of the country. [Cheers.] But more than this, that it is necessary for the welfare of the American people that there shall be given a popular verdict which will say, that the policy of the men in power is not such as meets their approval.—*Seymour's Rochester Speech.*

☞ They aver that the success of the Democratic ticket will involve the country again in civil war; that the Democratic nominees are ready to overturn their legislation by force, and that Gen. Blair then is to trample beneath his feet the reconstruction laws as ruthlessly as General Meade stamps them out by his military orders, with the concurrence of this same Republican party.

If the Democratic ticket is elected and Gen. Blair should reach the Presidential chair, how would the case stand? He would be confronted by a Republican Senate; by a House of Republicans full of Generals; by the army of the United States, flanked by the Loyal Leagues and by the Grand Armies of the Republic, under the command of their own candidate for the Presidency, whom they declare to be the first Captain of the age, and yet we are gravely told that standing alone and shackled by Congressional restraints, he can crush out all this power and plunge the country into civil war. If this be true, then Gen. Blair is the most vigorous man who has lived in the history of the world, or Republican Senators, members of Congress and commanders of armies are the most imbecile men who ever disgraced a public position. [Cheers.] Now I admit there is a fear in the minds of the Republican leaders, but it is not this absurd fear; *it is the dread that the public mind having been twined to its financial and political policy is reaching conclusions that will sweep them from political power; therefore they seek to change the issues;* therefore they have changed their front in this contest.—*Seymour's Buffalo Speech.*

☞ Armies alone cannot bring back a due sense of the value of order to a community. They can only restrain violence. The healing measures of the statesman must work their cure. The great object to be kept in view is to give all classes that prosperity which tends to make men desire peace, which gives them hope.—*Seymour's Buffalo Speech.*

☞ Do you like taxes? Vote for Grant.

☞ Opposed to you are the men who have subverted the structure of their own system of representative self-government, vindicated to the world by more than half a century of prosperity and greatness; the men who have increased our enormous debt by profligacy and corruption unparalleled; the men who, in two successive Congresses have demonstrated their incapacity to diminish our burdens by economy or apportion with equity: the men who have so disturbed our burdens that they press with excessive weight upon the labor and industry of the country—making rich men richer by making poor men poorer. Opposed to you are the men who have denied for three years a peace, and they will continue to deny, until your vote arrest them, self-government to the people of ten States; the men who have taken away the power of our Chief Magistrate to insure a faithful execution of the laws or command the army and navy of the United States; the men who did their worst to expel the President from the White House for obeying faithfully the intents of your supreme law; the men who, being conscious of their crimes, dreaded to have the Supreme Court declare their quality, and therefore abridged its jurisdiction and silenced its voice; the men who have usurped, and are grasping and wielding powers not possessed today by any monarch among civilized nations. Against these men and all their settled purposes, which Gen. Grant would be as powerless to hinder as he whom they elected four years ago has been; against these men, their crimes in the past and their nefarious designs in the future, you are soon to make one final and determined onslaught.—*Extract from the Address of the National Democratic Committee.*

☞ My friends, we are engaged in an election which most deeply concern the people of this whole nation. Labor is oppressed with taxation, and business in all its branches is embarrassed to such a degree as to excite anxiety for the future. They say that labor is not the keenest sufferer; but, my laboring friends, do you not know that when you provide for your family, when you buy food and clothing and the necessaries of life, they cost more than they used to? Do you not know that it is the tax that causes this? There is waste and official extravagance in every department of the Government, and you of foreign birth, when we invited you to become citizens of our glorious country, to its liberties and Heaven-restored privileges, did we not tell you that there were no tax-gatherers to chase you down? [Cheers.]

But how is it now? There is no reason why every thing should not be as free as ever; but there is a tax-gatherer at every corner, and Government officials swarm through the land.—*Seymour's Cleveland Speech.*

☞ Is it not right and prudent, and for the interest of all sections of the country, that the extreme policy of the Republican party should be modified? If we succeed in this great contest we cannot gain the power to make the laws. The Senate and the House of Representatives are Republican, and we cannot control them; but with a Democratic Executive we could check the extreme measures which even the moderate and candid members of their own party denounce. They say that we are revolutionary, candidates; but how can that be when they have control of Congress, the army and the navy, and all that makes our national strength? Can myself and Mr. Blair trample on their power? You know that we cannot. I beg of you, my fellow-citizens, to give careful thought to these matters. I implore you to follow them out for yourselves. If your judgment tells you to vote against me, do so. [Loud cries of "No; never!"]—*Seymour's Cleveland Speech.*

☞ What the Democratic party intend to do if placed in power by your suffrages is to restore peace and union to our country, to heal the wounds and sufferings caused by the rebellion, to give to the people of the South the rights which they are entitled to under the Constitution, and by which alone we can bring back prosperity and quiet to that distracted section, to reduce materially our military and naval establishments, kept up now on an immense scale, at an enormous cost, to introduce into every department of Government the strictest economy, and to develop by an equitable system of imports and taxation the growing resources of our country, and thus place the federal finances on a stable and solid footing, and to pave the way to a gradual and safe return to specie payment.—*Extract from the Address of the National Democratic Committee.*

☞ "I trust that when this election shall have terminated it shall be the judgment of the people of the United States that the purpose of the framers of our Constitution shall be carried out; the power shall in such a degree be divided between the great political organizations, so that they can hold each other in check, and that it shall be neither in the power of the Republican nor the Democratic party to plunge our country into the evils of a civil war, even if they could find it in their hearts to do a thing so unwise and so unpatriotic."—*Seymour's Rochester Speech.*

☞ We do not ask you to give unrestricted power. You could not if you would. All that you can do at this election is to place some one in the executive chair who can check the excesses of the Congressional party, and to administer a rebuke to those who, giving way to passion, and acting upon a policy of hate and discord, have prolonged the difficulties of our country; have continued its burdens of taxation; have oppressed its labor, and have made its people uncertain as to its future.—*Seymour's Rochester Speech.*

☞ No man or set of men, however high they may be placed by the suffrages of their fellow-citizens, can ever expect to receive the support of this great conservative party in any revolutionary attempt against established laws. The ballot box and the supreme will of the American people are the only means of redress to which we look.—*Extract from the Address of the National Democratic Committee.*

☞ You have for your leader a tried statesman and a patriot, who stood by the Union in its darkest hour. A man equally beloved for the purity of his private character as honored for his public virtues. *Extract of the Address from the National Democratic Committee.*

☞ Now, as I said before, we seek not only constitutional laws, but we mean, whatever we do, to follow constitutional means of action.—*Seymour's Rochester Speech.*

"Facts for the People."

The New York Express gives these as a list of "facts for the people:"

1. That this government has given away to corporations half as much of the public domain, since 1863, as was given away during the previous seventy-five years, and that the amount thus bestowed is equal to $200,000,000.

2. That the amount taken from the U. S. Treasury by the present Congress—in the taxes of which certain manufactures are relieved in their own interest—is equal to $65,000,000 direct, and $15,600,000 in the reduced revenue from foreign imports.

3. That the controlling Pennsylvania and New England manufacturers, as the price of their allegiance to Radicalism, demanded either that there should be a new tariff, such as was reported, adding from ten to fifty per cent. to the duties on imports, or, in the event of this failing, that taxes should be thrown from all manufactures except gas, tobacco, and whisky, and the general tax on trades and business. The loss of $80,000,000 to the government is just so much in the pockets of those who demanded the reduction. The effect has been literally to make the rich richer and the poor poorer.

4. That in three years the secret income put into the Treasury has been over $2,000,000 a month for three years, or $28,000,000 a year for three years, which the Wellses and Atkinsons take very good care to conceal from the people in the way of expenditure. This is beyond all taxes paid by the people.

5. The Government is to-day living beyond its income, and must so live as long as Radicalism reigns in the land.

6. The election of Gen. Grant means the perpetuation of Radical power. We say this with a knowledge of the man of whom we speak.

Gen. Grant will acquiesce in the tenure of office bill—in negro suffrage, in one kind of suffrage for States North and another for States South; and as this is unjust, oppressive and detestable, there can be no peace in such a policy as his. Besides, it meanes enforced negro suffrage by military power; and this is not peace, but discord, dishonor and despotism. Again the act to engraft and to keep engrafted upon Southern constitutions the disability to hold office from men who took prominent part in the rebellion, embraces all the intelligent people of the South. Southern people are called upon:

First—To make negro State Senators.

Second—To make negro Assemblymen.

Third—To make negro Justices of the Peace.

Fourth—To make negro Policemen.

Fifth—To make the negro legislators generally.

It is not merely the ballot which the North puts into the hands of the Southern negro, by the aid of Federal bayonet, but OFFICE.

We do not commit this injustice upon ourselves. Why should we insist upon the great wrong of degrading great States over to the Radical power and influence?

GEORGIA—A WEEK TO THE ELECTION.—No matter how the outside world goes—whether for Seymour or Grant—it is of the last importance to the future of Georgia to prove that the negro vote cannot be permanently manipulated so as to control this State. We call, therefore, upon every man who has the interest of Georgia at heart, to rouse up and prepare for the State election next Tuesday week. We do not mean to prepare for it by stump speaking and mass meetings. These would be of no use now. What is wanted is labor—the dredgery of attending to all the minutia of an election:

1. *Let the Democrats in every county see that every poll is supplied with printed tickets.* These must be ordered in season and distributed to trusty men, who will see that no voter, black or white, misses the proffer of a ticket. If this point is neglected great mischief will result, because the electoral ticket is too long to be written with ease or economy. The time consumed in writing ballots can be much better applied in urging people to cast them.

2. An efficient committee of supervisors or challengers should be designated for each poll in the county, to prevent fraudulent voting. Nobody should be permitted to take possession of or obstruct the polls. This was done by the negroes in many counties at the last election, but it should not be again permitted. Give a fair chance for everybody to vote who is entitled to the suffrage.

3. Every Democrat who thinks he can influence a vote in favor of the ticket should feel it his bounden duty to use his best exertions for that end. Use every fair and legitimate means to induce the colored people to go with us. Show them that this is their interest and their duty.

4. Strive everywhere to secure a fair and honest board of inspectors at every poll, and where this cannot be done, have men of weight and character present constantly to check unfairness and fraud by the weight of their moral influence.

5. Make every other arrangement, general and particular, which a sound judgment may suggest as important or necessary to secure a peaceful election and as strong a Democratic vote as can be polled. See that every Democrat votes without fail and votes early in the day. Persuade them all to make it the first business of the day, so that afterwards they may be footloose to devote themselves to the general success of the ticket. Georgia will go handsomely Democratic if the Democrats do their duty. Let no man fail.—*Macon Telegraph.*

THE SITUATION.—No portion of our people are so deeply interested in the defeat of Radicalism as those of the down trodden, tyrant-ridden, and bayonet-governed Southern States. To them the result is life or death. The Radical party, rallying under the cry of "give us peace," propose to the South the peace of desolation. For nearly four years they have been undoing what was done towards the re-establishment of peace by President Lincoln and Johnson. In 1865, in all the States previously in rebellion, at a cost to the Federal Government of only a few thousand dollars—less than twenty-one thousand in all—State Governments had been re-established under the plan originated by Mr. Lincoln and perfected by Mr. Johnson.

There was nothing heard then of negro outrages, Ku-Klux depravities, or of disturbances of the peace, of any description, in these Southern States. The whole population, white and colored, had accepted the situation, and all had gone to work earnestly and industriously to repair the ravages of the war, and to restore the wonted prosperity of this important part of the Union, and to enable it to bear its proportion of the burthens of Federal taxation imposed by the war expenditures of the Federal Government.

All this, however, has been changed. By the machinations of a Radical Congress, the re-established State governments in the South has been broken up, and negro supremacy, maintained by military force, has been substituted for them. The people there have been deprived of the opportunity of paying their portion of the burthens of public taxation, and the people of the North have been taxed enormously to support the negro governments instituted by a short-sighted but fanatical Congress.

The Southern people have borne these exactions with exemplary patience. They submit to them now, notwithstanding the daily misrepresentations of incendiary emissaries of Radicalism, quartered upon them as agents and employees of the Freedmen's Bureau, who are daily sending forth the boldest, baldest, and most unfounded falsehoods, for political party use and consumption at the North. The hope of the people of the South is that there will be found among their fellow citizens in the Northern States sufficient conservatism to defeat the Radicals in the coming election.—*National Intelligencer, 14th.*

☞ A sensible scalawag writes to the Richmond Dispatch of the 17th inst., as follows:

The Dispatch is mistaken in saying that I abused my neighbors and friends. I have no neighbors, and I'm sure I cannot have abused friends; I have none. I'm a scalawag. Very respectfully yours,

L. M. SHUMAKER.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Affairs in Louisiana.

Proclamation by Gen. Rousseau.

Radical Majority in West Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Judge Chase holds court in Charleston next week.

Seymour speaks at Pittsburg to-night.

Schofield allows the clerks in his department to go home to vote.

Dr. J. B. Linwood, of Illinois, has been appointed chief clerk of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The Star's article on the first United States infantry, telegraphed here, excites the indignation of the officers of that regiment, who denounce the letter alluded to as a malicous falsehood. The facts are that so far as known not a single man in the entire regiment ever served in the Confederate army. The regiment is composed almost entirely of re-enlisted men and those who presented honorable discharges from other United States Regiments. The entire number of recruits don't exceed five per cent. of enlisted men, and these were sent from Northern recruiting stations. The Star's article, though speaking only of enlisted men, is regarded as an insult to officers, and a reflection on a disciplined regiment.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 28.—The ship Two Brothers went ashore at Body Island. She was stripped of every thing and will be sold at auction.

The President is announced as helpless under the Reconstruction Acts in restraining District commanders from interfering with courts. A case comes from Texas and involves a postponement by Reynolds' order of the settlement of an estate.

Among the President's visitors, yesterday, were Mr. and Mrs. J. T. May, of Augusta, Ga.

The Radical clerks held a meeting and resolved to arm and organize for their own protection while passing Baltimore on their way home to vote.

The National Banking Capital of Virginia is $9,000,000.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 28.—The city has been quiet to-day, and so far as heard from St. Bernard Parish also.

The following proclamation was issued this evening by Gen. Rousseau:

HEAD QUARTERS, DEP'T OF LOUISIANA,
STATES OF LOUISIANA AND ARKANSAS.
New Orleans, La., Oct. 28, 1868.

To the People of New Orleans, La: Fellow Citizens: I have received instructions from the authorities at Washington to take such action as will be necessary to preserve peace and good order and to protect the lives and property of citizens. As the city is quiet to-day, I think it a proper time to make the above announcement, and call upon the law-abiding citizens to aid me hereafter in carrying out these instructions; and to that end, they are earnestly requested to refrain from assembling in large bodies on the streets, and to avoid exciting conversation and other causes of irritation and excitement, and to pursue their ordinary avocations as usual. The police force of the city has been re-organized, and inefficient members have been dropped from the rolls, and others appointed in their places, and Gen. T. H. Steadman appointed Chief of Police, pro. tem., by the board of Police Commissioners. Gen. Steadman and his police force will be supported by the military, and assistance is given alike to the peaceful and lawless, that everything at my command, and to the utmost of my ability will be used in the endeavor to obey their instructions. For the present, political processions and patrolling the streets by armed men are prohibited.

(Signed) JOEL H. ROUSSEAU,
Brevet Maj. Gen. Com'dg Dept.

The Metropolitan Police Board desired to suspend Superintendent Williams temporarily, but he refused to be suspended, and was accordingly tried for infringing upon the Metropolitan Police law by discharging negro policemen without consulting the Police Commissioners. He plead guilty to the charge and was dismissed. The Board had previously endorsed Chief William in the case for which he was dismissed.

Gen. Steadman, at Gen. Rousseau's request, accepted the appointment pro tem. upon condition that he should be allowed to choose his own subordinates.

The Common Council this evening passed a resolution setting forth the unconstitutionality of the Metropolitan Police law, and authorizing the Mayor to organize a Municipal Police under the charter of the city.

Mayor Conway this morning appointed General Steadman, although he had already accepted the appointment of the Metropolitan Board, and been sworn in.

MOBILE, Oct. 28.—The Register of this morning contains a letter from John Forsyth to the New York World, emphatically denouncing the Times for misquoting and garbling his words. He proves the Register never said "The Democratic party is beaten," and quotes the context omitted by the Times. The letter concludes: "The Mobile Register has not given up for an instant in this momentous struggle for Constitutional liberty. It has never written 'We are beaten.' It claims Alabama, Georgia and Louisiana as certain for the Democrats."

ST. LOUIS, October 28.—A Special from Little Rock announces the arrival there of a representative of Hinds' body and its departure for New York. Hinds and Brooks were shot by George A. Clark, Secretary of the Democratic Committee of Monroe county, who had been drinking heavily, and bordering on delirium tremens. Clark is in custody.

WHEELING, October 28.—The Radical majority is stated to be 5,000.

NEW YORK, October 28.—Blair addressed an immense crowd at Tammany last night.

LONDON, October 28.—It is fully confirmed that Prussia, Italy, Portugal, France and England have renewed their relations with Spain.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, October 28.—Cotton easier; middlings 23¼a23¾; sales 3,400 bales; receipts 1,889 bales; exports 1,772 bales. Sugar steady; yellow clarified, new Louisiana, 14¼a15. Molasses active, Louisiana prime to choice 1 00a1 05. Flour dull; superfine 7 00; choice 9 50a10 00. Corn, new Western 90a1 05; stock light. Oats active at 60. Bran 1 20. Hay, choice, 30 00. Mess pork quiet at 32 50. Bacon—choice scarce; shoulders 14; clear sides 18¼. Lard dull and nominal; tierce 19¼; keg 21¼. Coffee firm; fair to prime Rio 15a17.

MOBILE, October 28.—Market quiet; middlings 23a23¾; sales 800 bales; exports none; receipts 684 bales.

NEW YORK, October 28.—Cotton less active but steady at 25¼a25¾; sales 2,500 bales. Flour heavy at 6a7 90 for State; Western 6 9 65; common to fair extra Southern 8a8 90. Wheat heavy. Corn heavy—mixed Western 1 09a1 13¾. Oats lower. Mess pork firmer at 26 50. Lard easier 15¾a17¾. Whisky quiet. Groceries firm. Turpentine 43a44. Rosin 2 40a2 47½. Wool quiet. Tallow active. Freights firmer; cotton per steam 7-16a¼.

Governments firm; Tennessees 70, new 70¾. North Carolina's 66, new 65¾. Virginia's 55¾. Money—stringency severer than ever but a shade easier at close discount; operations have been suspended under the pressure. Sterling weaker at 9¾. Gold closed a little stronger at 1 34¾. The Southern bonds are irregular.

CINCINNATI, October 28.—Flour—but little demand; family 7 50a7 75. Corn—old, 98a1 00; new, 60a62. Whisky dull at 1 10. Pork—new, 25 00a28 00. Lard dull; new steam rendered 15. Bacon nominally unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, October 28.—Mess pork 30 75; shoulders 13¾; clear sides 17¾a17¾. Whisky dull at 1 12.

WILMINGTON, October 28.—Spirits Turpentine 40. Rosin quiet; strained 1 90; No. 2 1 70a1 75.

CHARLESTON, October 28.—Cotton dull and easier; middlings 23¾a24; sales 500 bales; receipts 961.

SAVANNAH, October 28.—Cotton opened firm and closed weak; middlings 24a24¼; sales 677 bales; receipts 1,019 bales; exports, coastwise, 326 bales.

AUGUSTA, October 28.—Cotton market quiet with receipts of 607; sales 238 bales; middlings 23¾.

LIVERPOOL, October 28, evening.—Cotton closed firm; sales 15,000 bales; uplands 11d; Orleans 11¼d. Breadstuffs and provisions unchanged.

HAVRE, October 28.—Low middling cotton afloat 127½c.

☞ On Monday night, the negroes of Cambridge, Mass., brickbatted a Democratic Club, calling them "rebels and traitors." Let us have peace.

Letter From John Quincy Adams.

QUINCY, Oct. 21, 1868.

A. R. Brown, Esq., President Johnson Democratic Association of Lowell:

DEAR SIR: I am very much pleased to receive from you the intelligence of my election as an honorary member of your Club, and accept the compliment with great satisfaction. Pray assure your members of my sensibility of the honor and the kindness they have showed, and assure them that no man more heartily appreciates the need we have in these days of a little good, stout Jacksonian Democracy. I have just come from a country where they feel the benefits and blessings of the Reconstruction laws—the Radical Constitution; and if I ever needed anything to intensify my devotion to the supreme law of the Fathers, I found it there. If our friends only knew what a curse it is to be "reconstructed," they would never stack their struggle until the Union was restored to every State, and the ineffable blessings of the old Constitution secured to every man, no matter if he was white or was a "rebel."

Yours truly,
JOHN Q. ADAMS.

New Advertisements.

THEATRE!

Lessee and Manager ..... J. V. GILBERT
Stage Manager ..... J. E. SUTTON
Treasurer ..... J. M. GILBERT

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1868

LAST NIGHT OF

Under the Gas Light!

SCALE OF PRICES:

Orchestra Chairs	$ 0
Dress Circle and Parquet	0
Family Circle	0
Colored Gallery	0
Private Boxes	0

oct29 $2 00 each

Chestnuts Wanted.

500 BUSHELS CHESTNUTS WANTED FOR which a liberal price will be paid by
A. K. SEAGO,
October 29, 1868. 6t Atlanta, Ga.

Liquor Tax Notice.

I AM directed by the Comptroller General to proceed forthwith to collect an ad valorem tax of three-tenths of one per cent. on gross sales of liquors for the three past quarters of the present year. Dealers will please call and make their returns, and settle immediately. Each quarter's sales to be returned separately. I can be found at the office of Georgia Loan and Trust Company, Broad street. JOHN M. HARWELL, T. C.
oct29 2t

G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer.

House and Lot on Ivy (Old Peachtree) Street.

ON THURSDAY, the 29th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., I will sell on the premises, a

1-Acre Lot and 4-Room Cottage,

On the West side of Ivy, immediately South of and adjoining the splendid mansion of Col. R. J. Brumby, now occupied by Gen. Meade. This has a Kitchen, Well, Shade Trees, Garden, &c., on it. Terms: Cash.

G. W. ADAIR,
Real Estate and Life and Fire Insurance Agent.
Office: No. 5 Railroad Block,
oct28-d2t Opposite National Hotel.

NURSE WANTED.

I WILL PAY THE HIGHEST WAGES FOR a No. 1 COLORED NURSE. None other need apply. My home is on the Railroad, eight miles from Rome, Ga. If no nurse can be employed, I will pay the highest wages to a good COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, for a family of three. Apply to Glenn, Wright & Cox, in Atlanta, or the undersigned, at Rast' Ferry, on the Rome Railroad, Floyd county, Georgia.
oct27-d3t N. H. RAST.

NEW STORE!

NEW GOODS!

W. W. CHAPMAN,

MARKHAM'S BLOCK,

Whitehall street, : : : Atlanta, Ga.

Has just opened a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS!

MR. A. S. TALLEY.

—AND—

MR. M. H. SISSON,

Formerly of the Firm of Talley, Brown & Co.

Can be found at this House, and will be happy to serve their old friends and customers.
oct25—d1w

J. S. WILLSON,

Wholesale Dealer in

PAINTS, OILS,

—AND—

DYE STUFFS,

PURE

Drugs and Medicines,

PERFUMERY,

—AND—

TOILET ARTICLES

PRESCRIPTIONS

CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

Give me a call and I will make it to your interest to trade with me.

J. S. WILLSON,
Druggist,
Under National Hotel.
ATLANTA.
oct24-d3m

...on. John Quincy Adams.

QUINCY, Oct. 21, 1868.
President Johnson Dem... ...on of Lowell:
...n very much pleased to ...the intelligence of my ...narary member of your ...e compliment with great ...assure your members ...of the honor and the ...ve showed, and assure ...more heartily appreci... ...ave in these days of a ...Jacksonian Democracy, ...from a country where ...efits and blessings of the ...ws—the Radical Consti... ...er needed anything to ...otion to the supreme law ...found it there. If our ...w what a curse it is to be ...they would never slack ...til the Union was restor... ...and the ineffable bless... ...stitution secured to every ...f he was white or was a ...
Yours truly,
JOHN Q. ADAMS.

...vertisements.

...ATRE!

...J. V. GILBERT ...J. P. SUTTON ...J. M. GILBERT

..., OCTOBER 29, 1868

...NIGHT OF ...he Gas Light!

...OF PRICES: ...Parquet...

...uts Wanted. ...S CHESTNUTS WANTED, FOR ...beral price will be paid in cash. A. K. SEAGO, Atlanta, Ga.

...or Tax Notice. ...by the Comptroller General ...ith to collect an ad valorem tax ...one per cent. on gross sales of ...ee past quarters of the present ...ll please call and make their re... ...immediately. Each quarter's ...ed separately. I can be found at ...rgia Loan and Trust Company, JOHN M. HARWELL, T. C.

...AIR, Auctioneer. ...Lot on Ivy (Old Peach... ...ree) Street. ...Y, the 29th inst., at 4 o'clock, ...on the premises, a ...and 4-Room Cottage, ...of Ivy, immediately South of ...splendid mansion of Col. A. B. ...upied by Gen. Meade. The lot ...ell, Shade Trees, Garden, &c. G. W. ADAIR, ...ife and Fire Insurance Agent, ...Office No. 5 Railroad Block, Opposite National Hotel.

...E WANTED. ...HE HIGHEST WAGES FOR A ...NURSE. None other need ap... ...is on the Railroad, eight ...Ga. If no nurse can be ...the highest wages to a GOOD ...AND IRONER, for a family of ...Glenn, Wright & Carr, in At... ...ersigned, at Bass' Ferry, on the ...Floyd county, Georgia. N. H. BASS

...Y STORE! ...Y GOODS! ...CHAPMAN, ...HAM'S BLOCK, ...reet, : : : Atlanta, Ga. ...large and well selected stock of ...GOODS! ...S. TALLEY, —AND— ...H. SISSON, ...Firm of Talley, Brown & Co. ...is House, and will be happy to ...ends and customers.

...WILLSON, ...sale Dealer in ...TS, OILS, —AND— ...STUFFS, PURE ...nd Medicines, ...FUMERY, —AND— ...T ARTICLES. ...CRIPTIONS ...LY COMPOUNDED, ...nd I will make it to your inter... ...WILLSON, ...ruggist, ...National Hotel.

The Daily Constitution.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, OCTOBER 29.

THE CITY.

OUR AGENTS.

...STEWART, News Dealer, is our authorized ...at Rome, Ga.
...E. EVANS, Albany News, is our agent at ...Ga.
...HAMMETT, Marietta, Ga.
...E. BURKE, Americus, Ga.
...M'DUFFEE, Hawkinsville, Ga.
...TILLMAN, Hogansville, Ga.
...WOODS, Barnesville, Ga.
...BROADNAX, Newnan, Ga.
...RAGLAND, Talbotton.
...JAMES P. HARRISON, Dahlonega, Ga.
...PETTINGILL & Co., New York and Philadel... ...are authorized to receive and receipt for ...scriptions and advertisements for THE CONSTI... ...at our regular rates.

Traveling Agents for the Constitution.

The following gentlemen are authorized to so... ...business and receive money for THE CONSTI...: Mr. O. L. LINDSEY, Albany, Ga. Mr. ...CRAWFORD, of Atlanta, Ga. Mrs. GEORGE ...of Atlanta. John Evans Atlantic and ...Railroad.

Rally! Rally!! Rally!!!

Saturday Night.

Y. M. D. C. at Work!

...meeting of the Y. M. D. C., held at their ...last night, the following Committees were ...ed by the President:

...TRANSPARENCIES.—J. D. Clark, Chairman. ...A. Hape, O. R. Love, V. P. Sisson, Henry ..., Rush Irwin, O. Archer, Miles Turpin. ...at Lane's Gallery this morning at 9 o'clock.

...SPEAKERS' STAND.—G. W. Anderson Chair... W. G. Newman, W. R. Hanleiter, H. Muhl... Max Corput, L. L. Stewart, L. H. Brad... ...Meets at Lynch's corner, Friday morning, 10 ...

...SPEAKERS.—R. Arnold, Chairman; Charles ...ckney, R. P. Zimmerman.

...MUSIC.—R. B. Crew, Chairman; E. P. How... ...C. W. Godfrey, W. R. Bass, C. B. Thrasher. ...Meets at Phillips & Crew's at 10 o'clock this ...morning.

...FINANCE.—E. Buice, Chairman; A. Leyden, ...Talley, George Wallace, George H. Ham... ...C. W. Henderson, Gaines Chisolm, Dr. J. S. ...Dr. S. G. Reilly, J. R. Simmons, George ...George Eddleman, Henry L. Wilson, Wil... ...Harlin. ...at No. 2 Engine House 10 at o'clock this ...

...these Committees will report to the Presi... ...by 5 o'clock Friday evening.

CAREY W. STYLES, President.

...PINCKNEY, Sec. *pro tem.*

We understand that Stone & Murray's ...will perform in Atlanta, November 9th.

HISTORY OF THE STATE ROAD.—Graded, ...ded.

YOU WILL THOSE.—Read the other side ...this issue and you will be bound to *See more.*

THERE must be some cloud between the ...Star and us. We have not seen it for sev... ...weeks. It has no *old speights* against us, surely.

Two Hundred Factory girls thrown out ...employment at Roubiax, France. We hope they all caught on their feet.

LEMON, the editor of Punch, is "doing" ... ...old Jack alive he would be doing Lemon-...

TWO COTTAGES AT AUCTION TO-DAY.—At ...o'clock this afternoon, Col. Adair will sell two ...cottages—one on Ivy and one on Peachtree ...

THE Merchant's Exchange will meet to-... ...Glenn, Wright & Carr's. A full, prompt ...early attendance is very much desired, as ...important business will be presented.

THE Princess Kozlosky, a beautiful Rus... ...lady, has opened a cigar store in Moscow. We don't know how it is nowadays, but when ...Napoleon went there, he found the whole town ...smoking.

AT Biarritz last summer, the Russian ...Princess Galitzin was one of the boldest swim... ...she would go out a mile or more, attended ...by a big black dog. That girl was a regular duck.

...improbable that Gen. Grant will re... ...to Washington in about two weeks.—Ex... ...Better not. There are too many temptations ...for a man of his temperament so soon after ...... He would be sure to get on a spree.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—We understand, from ...gentleman who resides at Griffin, that the De... ...mocracy is determined to carry the day in his ...county. All business will be suspended on the day ...of the election, and all hands unite in the com... ...energies to the great work of redeeming the ...State from Radical rule. Everybody knows that ...Georgia is ripe for Seymour and Blair; but she ...will give these champions of freedom a regular ...Kentucky majority.

COL. R. J. COWART left here for Carroll... ...Tuesday morning, in order to address the peo... ...of that place on the momentous questions in... ...volved in the Presidential election. We will give ...the result of his efforts to morrow. The Colonel ...has done immense good to the cause of Democracy ...in this State and deserves the gratitude of all true ...

UNDER THE GAS LIGHT—*Last Night.*—...This splendid play will not, after to-night, be ...produced again this season, we would advise all ...who have not yet witnessed it to take advantage ...of this the last opportunity. The railroad scene, ...exhibiting a train of cars at full speed, reflect... ...great credit upon Mr. Jones, the stage machinist ...and is of itself well worth the price of admission. All the actors performed their parts admirably. ...Mrs. Sutton, as Peach-Blossom, is first rate. Don't ...miss it to-night.

RIOTOUS CONDUCT.—Mr. Couch, of the ...police, informs us that his house in the 1st Ward ...was visited by a squad of soldiers from the Bar... ...racks, the door battered, himself and family ...cursed at, abused and threatened, and the neigh... ...borhood, in consequence, greatly disturbed at a ...late hour on Monday night last. He can assign ...no cause, except that he has occasionally, as in ...duty bound, been obliged to take charge of disor... ...derly soldiers and bring them to the calaboose. ...Owing to the limited number of policemen in that ...ward Mr. Couch was totally unable to cope with the ...party assaulting, so that they escaped arrest. We are confident that were the officer command... ...ing the Barracks cognizant of the facts he would ...speedily have the offenders punished but take im... ...mediate steps to prevent a recurrence of the out-...

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN DEMOCRATS, ...are individually and collectively requested to ...be present at the City Hall to-night, when a splen... ...did banner will be presented to the Third Ward ...Democratic Club, by the Ladies of that Ward ...through our gallant Representative in Congress, ...General P. M. B. Young. All the city clubs will ...be represented, and we confidently expect your ...presence on the spot at half-past seven o'clock. It will be an occasion full of interest to all who ...have the success of our country's sacred cause at ...heart.

THIRD WARD DEMOCRACY—*Mass Meeting—Ban... ...ner Presentation, &c.*—Come one, come all. The Third Ward Democracy will hold a meeting to-... ...night (Thursday) at the City Hall, to receive a ...magnificent banner to be presented by the Ladies ...of the Ward. General Young, our Congressional ...standard-bearer, will be present if possible, to de... ...liver it on behalf of the Ladies. Several speeches ...will follow.

The Third Ward Club will assemble promptly ...at the City Hall, at half-past seven o'clock P. M.; ...presentation of banner at eight o'clock. The other ...Ward Clubs and the public generally are invited. The Ladies are especially requested to encourage ...by their presence. ...Democrats rally, the election day is soon upon ...

ROBERT CRAWFORD, President of Club.

A. K. SEAGO wants 500 bushels of Chest-...

THE following is the order of the annual festivities of our flourishing Female College. All who desire a feast of soul would do well to accept the President's invitation:

ATLANTA CLASSICAL COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—*Commencement.*—The annual examination of all the classes will commence at the College Friday, 30th inst., and conclude Monday, the 2d November, Proximo.

The Commencement Sermon will be preached in the Second Baptist Church, Sabbath, 1st November, by the Rev. W. T. Brantley, D. D.

Anniversary of the Beth Hæma and Clariosophic Societies, Wednesday, 4th. Annual address by Captain Henry Jackson.

Exhibition, consisting of composition reading and concert at night.

Thursday is Commencement.

The Graduating Class will be addressed by Col E. Y. Clark.

All the exercises of Wednesday and Thursday, including the concert at night, will take place in the City Hall.

The Board of Trustees are *urgently* requested to meet on Saturday at precisely 4 o'clock P. M., at Gen. Austell's Bank.

All who feel any interest in the College or the education of woman, are most respectfully invited to attend all these exercises.

J. T. MONTGOMERY, President.

SEE Liquor Tax Notice.

☞ John Quincy Adams declares, after visiting the South and witnessing the operations of reconstruction for himself, that he will never rest so long as the "blessings" of that abomination are riveted upon the reconstructed States.

Local and Business Notices.

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE—*Near Decatur,* I will sell a small Farm, about one mile from Decatur, *Cheap for the Cash.*

W. R. MARCHMAN, Decatur, Ga.

oct27-d4t

GRAND RALLY ON SATURDAY NIGHT. At a meeting of the Central Executive Committee, and of the Officers of the several Democratic Clubs of the city and West End, held this morning, a Grand Rally of the Democracy of Fulton county, was determined on for next Saturday night, and the Ward Clubs were requested to hold meetings to-night and to-morrow night, to arrange for the occasion.

1st—Each Club will furnish its own Torches, Transparencies and Banners.

2d—Each Club will assemble at its place of meeting, and proceed, by 7 o'clock, P. M., to Alabama street, in front of the United States Hotel, where all will unite in one Grand Procession.

3d—Each Club is assessed $25 00, to pay contingent expenses.

4th—The Ward Clubs are requested to name, each, three challengers, and report their names to the Executive Committee, forthwith.

R. ARNOLD, Secretary Executive Committee.
CAREY W. STYLES, President Y. M. D. C.

"Y. M. D. C.'s" and all true Democrats are earnestly requested to meet at King's Hall at 7½ o'clock, Wednesday evening.

By order of the PRESIDENT.

Atlanta, Ga., October 26, 1868. oct27-dtf

FRESH MOBILE OYSTERS at the Georgia Saloon, under the Post Office, AT ALL HOURS.

oct23-dtf E. C. REID.

L. B. DAVIS,
Hartford Live Stock Insurance Co.
L. B. DAVIS,
Notary Public, Atlanta, Georgia,
L. B. DAVIS,
Insurance Agent, Atlanta, Georgia.
mar13—dly

Commercial and Financial.

Atlanta Market Report.

ATLANTA, Oct. 29, 1868

COTTON—The market closed yesterday weak at 22¼. Receipts about 200 bales.

BACON—Was quiet, without change, and in small demand; clear sides 18¼, clear ribbed 17¾, shoulders 14¼.

FLOUR—More active with a slight decline on large lots.

CHESTNUTS—Have advanced to 3 50a3 60 per bushel.

CORN—No old corn in market.

GOLD—Buying at 34, selling at 37.

SILVER—Buying at 26, selling at 33.

Special Notices.

☞ GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY, for the benefit of the Masonic Orphans' Home Combination Class No. 576.—The following were the drawn numbers October 28th, 1868:

44-25-37-27-5-10-73-4-51-74-65-29

oct29-d1t HOWARD & CO., Managers.

☞ PHILLIPS & FLANDERS. WHITEHALL STREET.

Have just received and offer at reduced prices a good assortment of Dress Goods, Prints, Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Shawls, Sontags, Nubias, Hoods, Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Ladies' and Gents' Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c.

Their stock is large and more complete than heretofore. They respectfully ask purchasers to examine their goods, and will be pleased at all times to show them. Also, Agents for the Newton Factory Yarns, a supply always on hand for Wholesale and Retail trade. Merchants purchasing Yarns will find it to their advantage to give them a call. oct25 d1w

☞ FOR RENT.—Being about to remove to Broad street, the large and elegant Store Room where THE CONSTITUTION is now published will be for rent from Monday next.

Apply at this office. oct8-dtf

J. I. MILLER. W. H. BAILEY.

MILLER & BAILEY,
PROPRIETORS
ECONOMICAL JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
Over Atlanta Ice House,
ATLANTA ....GEORGIA,

PREPARED to print in the best style and at very low prices, for cash,
PAMPHLETS,
POSTERS,
HAND-BILLS,
BLANKS, of all Descriptions,
CIRCULARS,
Letter-Heads, Bill-Heads, Envelopes, Business Wedding and Visiting Cards, and Shipping Tags

☞ In fact everything usually done in a First Class Job Office. ☜

Give us a call before having your work done elsewhere. sep30d1m

G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer,
Six Room Cottage on Peachtree Street.

IMMEDIATELY after the selling Mr. McEntire's House and Lot, adjoining Gen. Meade's residence, on THURSDAY next, the 29th instant, at 4 o'clock, I will sell a beautifully situated lot of over half an acre, fronting on the east side of Peachtree street, opposite C. C. Hunnicutt, Esq., and running back east to the premises occupied by Gen. Meade.

It has a Cottage of six good rooms all finished, with closets, hall, etc., a kitchen with two rooms, and choice shrubbery in the front yard.

Terms cash. Titles perfect.

oct27-d3t G. W. ADAIR.

Castle Rock Coal!

We are now prepared to furnish this

CELEBRATED COAL
IN ANY QUANTITY.

EITHER for manufacturing or domestic use Havining established a

Yard Opposite Our Warehouse,

for the receipt and delivery of the same, families can be supplied at short notice when

Orders are Left at Our Office.

THIS COAL being free from Sulphur and not liable to slack by exposure, renders it superior for purposes above named. Prices, at our yard, are as follows:

Lump Coal, per Car Load, 25c. ♦ bushel of 80 lbs.
" " Less than " 30 " "
Fine " per " 20 " "
" " Less than " 25 " "

Orders respectfully solicited and contracts made for shipments from the mines direct. We will also furnish COKE of the very best quality, when desired, at lowest prices.

GLENN, WRIGHT & CARR.
Atlanta, September 10, 1868. sept11d3m

MOST COMPLETE STOCK —OF— GROCERIES SOUTH OF BALTIMORE.

J. R. BOSTWICK,
Bell's Marble Building,
Cor. Broad and Marietta streets.

SUGARS, assorted, Standard, Refined and Raw.
Coffee—Moco, Ceylon, Java, Laguayra and Rio.
Molasses and Syrups from Common to Loaf Drips.
Mackerel from No. 3 to the choicest Mess,
White Fish, Blue Fish, very choice and large,
Cod Fish, Salmon in kits,
Pickles in half barrels, very desirable,
Smoked Beef and Tongues,

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,

Cheese, every variety received weekly.

Any article in the line of

Staple and Fancy Groceries,

Can be had in quanties to suit dealers. This fine stock should attract

Close Cash Buyers.

We will fill any order or sell any article at NORTHERN PRICES, Freight added.

oct22—

CHAPMAN, RUCKER & CO.

WHITEHALL STREET,
ATLANTA, GA.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

KEEP CONSANTLY ON HAND

Bacon,
Flour,
Sugar,
Coffee,
Molasses,
Syrups,
Bagging,
Rope,
Tobacco,
Cigars,
Soap,

PROVISIONS and PRODUCE of every description, and all other articles usually kept in a first class

Grocery Establishment.

Exclusively at Wholesale.

☞ Sole Agents for Euharlee Flouring Mills, (Cass county.)

☞ Consignments respectfully solicited, and prompt attention given to orders.

CHAPMAN, RUCKER & CO.

oct8d3m

LUMBER! LUMBER!

—FROM—

Southwestern Georgia!

ON HAND AND TO ARRIVE:

100.000 FEET PERFECTLY DRY Southwestern Georgia Long-leaf Pine FLOORING.
100,000 feet PERFECTLY DRY INCH PLANK.
30,000 feet SCANTLING—various lengths.

I am also receiving daily the usual amount of

GREEN LUMBER,

Of every variety from the Mills in this section. All of which I offer for sale at reasonable prices for CASH, at my LUMBER YARD on Decatur street, near Passenger Depot.

oct16-d2w JAMES O. ALLEN

LUMBER! LUMBER!

—AT—

MURPHY, RICE & CO.'S LUMBER YARD,

Peachtree street, Atlanta, Georgia.

ON HAND:

500.000 FEET OF LUMBER of every kind. FLOORING, INCH PLANK and Framing Lumber.

DRY LUMBER of all kinds, from SOUTH-WESTERN GEORGIA LONGLEAF PINE.

Also, the very best quality of SOUTH WESTERN LONGLEAF PINE FLOORING on the yard TONGUE AND GROOVED and ready to deliver at $30 PER THOUSAND.

Also, the best quality of WEATHER BOARDING always on hand, and any other kind of LUMBER sold in this market.

TERMS CASH.

oct22—d MURPHY, RICE & CO.

A PAIR
—OF—
BOOTS
—FOR—
EVERY MAN IN TOWN,
—AT—
I. T. BANKS'
SHOE & LEATHER STORE,
RAWSON'S BUILDING,
Cor. Whitehall and Hunter Streets.
oct13—

EXCITING, PROMPT AND SUCCESSFUL REVOLUTION IN THE Boot and Shoe Business!

—BY—

M. O. MARKHAM,

Successor to HENRY BANKS, at the well known stand

EMPIRE BLOCK, WHITEHALL STREET, *ATLANTA, GEORGIA.*

HAVING purchased the entire stock of Mr. BANKS (except such goods as did not come up to the highest standard for excellence) consisting of BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS, &c., &c., to which there is being added an immense supply of NEW MATERIAL, in quality the best and quantity without limit, fresh from the most celebrated manufactories in the land I, am fully prepared to offer superior inducements to buyers everywhere, as well as to the trade.

I call urgently upon everybody to come and examine my splendid stock. If it is possible to please, I can do it.

oct25-d3m M. O. MARKHAM.

[OFFICIAL.]

PROCLAMATION.

By the Governor.

Whereas, notwithstanding the Executive Proclamation of September 14, 1868, many lawless acts have occurred in violation thereof, whereby the lives and property of citizens have been destroyed, the right of free speech impaired, the performance of the duties of the offices to which citizens have been elected, denied the lives of citizens so threatened as to cause them to abandon their homes and property:

And Whereas, "The protection of persons and property is the paramount duty of Government, and shall be impartial and compiete;"

And Whereas, The Sheriff of each county is, by law, charged with the preservation of life, property and peace, in each county;

Now, therefore, I, Rufus B. Bullock, Governor, and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the State of Georgia, and of the militia thereof, do hereby issue this, my proclamation, charging and commanding the said Sheriffs, and each and every other civil officer in every county in this State, to see to it that the lives and property of all citizens, and the peace of the community, are preserved; and that all persons are protected in the free exercise of their civil and political rights and privileges. And, further, to make known that for failure in performance of duty, the said Sheriffs and other civil officers will be held to a strict accountability, under the law. And, to charge upon every person, resident in this State, that they render prompt and willing obedience to said Sheriffs and other civil officers, *under all circumstances whatsoever;* and that they demand from said officers, protection, when threatened or disturbed, in their person or property, or with denial of political or civil rights; and, that failing to receive such protection, they report facts to this department.

The following extract from General Ordeas No. 27, dated October 8, 1868, from Headquarters Department of the South, is published for the information of the civil officers and the general public, by which it will be seen that said civil officers will, in the performance of their duties, be sustained by the military power of the United States.

Given under my hand, and the Great Seal of the State, at the Capitol, in the city of Atlanta, this 9th day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-third.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK.
By the Governor: Governor.
DAVID G. COTTING, Secretary of State.

"HEADQ'ERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, Atlanta, Ga., October 8, 1868.

General Orders No. 27.]

"Whereas, by an act of Congress of the United States, approved March 2d, 1865, it is made the duty of the military authorities to preserve the peace at the polls at any election that may be held in any of the States; and whereas, this duty has become the more imperative, from the existing political excitement in the public mind, from the recent organization of civil government, and from the fact that Congress has, by a statute, prohibited the organization of military forces in the several States of this Department, it is therefore, ordered:

"That the several Districts commanders will, as soon as practicable, on the receipt of this order, distribute the troops under their commands as follows:

* * * * * * * * *

In the District of Georgia:
One company 16th Infantry, to Albany.
One company 16th Infantry, to Columbus.
One company 16th Infantry, to Macon.
One company 16th Infantry, to Augusta.
One company 16th Infantry, to Washington, (Wilkes county,)
One company 16th Infantry, to Americus.
One company 16th Infantry, to Thomasville.
One company (C,) 5th Cavalry, to Athens.

The company at Savannah to be reinforced, should occasion require by such number of the men at Fort Pulaski as can be spared from the post.

* * * * * * * * *

"Detachments, when necesary, may be made to points in the vicinity of each post; but in no case, nor on any pretext whatever, will detachments be sent without a commissioned officer, who will be fully instructed by his post commander.

"The troops will be considered as in the field and supplied with the necessary camp equippage; the men to be furnished with common tents if practicable, and if not practicable, with shelter tents. Commanding officers are permitted to hire quarters, temporarily, when it can be done for reasonable rates; but this will not preclude the necessity of carrying tents, as the commands, in all cases, must be in readiness to move at the shortest notice, with all supplies required for their efficiency.

"District Commanders will instruct Post Commanders in their duties, and the relative position of the civli and military powers They will impress on Post Commanders that they are to act in aid and co-operation, and in subordination to the civil authorities; that they are to exercise discretion and judgment, unbiased by political or other prejudices; that their object should be exclusively to preserve the peace and uphold law and order, and they must be satisfied such is the object of the civil officer calling on them for aid; that they must in all cases where time will permit, apply for instruction to superior authority, but they must at all hazards preserve the peace, and not be restrained by technical points, when, in their conscientious judgment, under the rules above set forth, it is their duty to act. Post Commanders, on being notified of the proposed holding of political meeting, may send an officer, and if necessarry a detachment, to watch the proceedings and see that the peace is preserved.

"To the people of the several States composing the Department, the Major General Commanding appeals that they will co operate with him and the civil authorities in sustaining law and order, in preserving the peace and in avoiding those scenes of riot and bloodshed, and the wanton destruction of property and life, which has already, in some instances, been enacted in the Department. He urges abstinence from all inflammatory and incendiary appeals to the passions; discountenancing the keeping open of liquor shops on days of political meetings and of election; the abstaining from carrying arms, and asserting the individual right of construing laws by force of arms. No just cause is ever advanced by resort to violence. Let there be charity and forbearance among political opponents, whatever may be the result; let each good citizen determine that all who, under the law, have the right to the ballot shall exercise it undisturbed. If there are disputed points of law, let them be referred to the Courts, and let not mobs or political clubs, or other irresponsible bodies, construe and undertake to execute the law. This appeal is made in the earnest hope that the Major General Commanding can rely on the good sense and correct judgment of the mass of the people, and that he will not be compelled to resort to the exercise of the power with which he is intrusted, and which he will most reluctantly employ. But he thinks it his duty to make known, that so far as the power under his command will admit, he will not permit the peace to be broken, and that he will not be restrained in the conscientious discharge of his duty by technicalities of laws made when the present anomalous condition of affairs were neither anticipated or provided for."

By order of Major General Meade:
R. C. DRUM, A. A. G.

☞ All newspapers within the State of Georgia, will please insert daily and weekly until 3rd of November, proximo, and send bill to Executive Department, Atlanta. oct10lawtd

LANGSTON, CRANE & HAMMOCK,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

ALABAMA STREET,

ATLANTA, GA.

HAVE IN STORE:

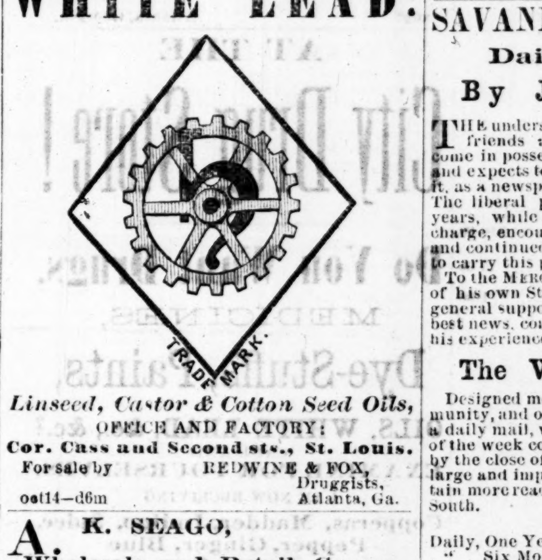
25 CASKS CLEAR BACON SIDES,
20 Casks Clear Rib SIDES,
10 Casks SHOULDERS,
10 Casks Canvassed HAMS,
20 Tierces Choice LARD,
50 Cans " "
100 Bbls. Irish POTATOES,
2 Bbls. HONEY,
100 Thousand CIGARS,
100 Sacks and Half Sacks FLOUR,
75 Bbls. FLOUR, all Grades,
200 Coils ROPE,
BAGGING, FERTILIZERS, ETC.,

—TO WHICH—

The Attention of Trade is Most Earnestly Solicited.

oct18l

ST. LOUIS LEAD & OIL COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STRICTLY PURE
WHITE LEAD!



Linseed, Castor & Cotton Seed Oils,
OFFICE AND FACTORY:
Cor. Cass and Second sts., St. Louis.
For sale by REDWINE & FOX, Druggists, Atlanta, Ga.
oct14—d6m

A. K. SEAGO,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer
—AND—
Commission Merchant,
Corner Forsyth and Mitchell streets,
ATLANTA.......................GEORGIA,

ASSISTEDD BY
Charles F. Benson, late of Aikin, S. C., Salesman.
Jacob H. Smith, Atlanta, Salesman.
Charlie Kicklighter, Atlanta, Receiving and Forwarding.
John D. Wing, late of Roswell, Ga., Bookkeeper.
Master Walter W. Pegg, Collector.
James A. Smith, late of Elbert county, Ga. Store-keeper.
Office hours from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M.
oct22-d2w

Great Success of the Chesapeake Guano.

FULTON COUNTY, near West End, October 21, 1868.

A. K. SEAGO, Agent for the sale of Chesapeake Guano, Atlanta, Ga.;

Dear Sir—Last spring I purchased of you some Chesapeake Guano, which I applied to my vegetable gardens and Irish Potato crop. The results were most satisfactory. After marketing the spring crop of potatoes, I prepared the same land (very poor land.) for turnips, applied about 200 lbs., of the Chesapeake Guano to the acre, the yield, (notwithstanding I have been raising turnips for twenty-five years) far exceeds that of any former crop, and the second crop of potatoes now on the same land, from volunteer plants, exceeds the spring crop one hundred per cent. The Chesapeake Guano, in my opinion, is the best fertilizer now in use. Very respectfully,

GEORGE E. WHITE, M. D.

JONESBORO, GA., 17th Oct. 1868.

MR. A. K. SEAGO: Sir—I applied 150 lbs of Chesapeake Guano per acre to a portion of my cotton crop. The land was old and thin. I have today picked the second time. Off of the manured land I have gathered 357 lbs. seed cotton and from the unmanured 222 lbs., making a difference in favor of the Guano of 135 lbs. My cotton is but little over half opened, yet the increased production on the manured land will not be so great on the last pickings as on the first, as the cotton matured more rapidly where the Guano was used. I have also used the Chesapeake Guano on Sugar, Millet, Potatoes and Turnips with satisfactory results.

A. P. TOLAND.

CHESAPEAKE GUANO FOR COTTON.

TROY, MILTON COUNTY, GA., 21st Oct., 1868.

MR. A. K. SEAGO, Agent for the sale of Chesapeake Guano, Atlanta, Ga.:

Dear Sir—The Chesapeake Guano, I bought of you last spring was applied to a portion of my cotton land at the rates of about 200 lbs. to the acre, which increased the production about one hundred per cent. The Chesapeake was also applied to Watermellons with most astonishing results. It is my purpose to continue the use of the Chesapeake on cotton and other crops. Several of my neighbors have used the Chesapeake and all are pleased with the results.

GEO. T. BOROUGHS.

CHEROKEE COUNTY, GA., Troy, P. O., October 21, 1868.

MR. A. K. SEAGO, Agent for the sale of Isaac Reynolds & Son's Chesapeake Guano:

Dear Sir—I take pleasure in saying that I applied the Chesapeake Guano I bought of you last spring to a portion of my cotton, corn, potatoes and turnip crops, and that I am much pleased with the results. I design using the Chesapeake Guano more freely in the future. I cheerfully recommend it to the planters of Georgia as the best fertilizer I have ever used.

Very respectfully,
PHILLIP GRAHAM.

TO THE FARMERS OF GEORGIA.

In introducing the Chesapeake Guano to the Planters and Farmers of Georgia, I believe I am doing them a great service. I have tested its merits, and when I say that I believe it is one of the very best fertilizers in use, and that by the judicious use of it the surplus products of the farm can be increased one hundred per cent. I only utter the truth. I am anxious that every farmer within one hundred miles of Atlanta should at least put it to the test on their fall crops.

Very respectfully, A. K. SEAGO,
Principal Agent above Macon and Augusta for the sale of Isaac Reynolds & Son's Chesapeake Guano; Glass, North & Co., Agents, Newnan, Ga.; Pitner & Smith, Agents, Rome, Ga.
oct22-d

WANTED,

BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND ONE CHILD. Preferred in a private family and convenient to business portion of the city.

Inquire at THIS OFFICE.
October 27, 1868-d3t

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE.

MY FRIENDS and the PUBLIC are informed that I am now prepared to furnish them anything in my line, at my new Stable on Pryor street, in rear of American Hotel.

I have on hand GOOD TEAMS, VEHICLES of all kinds, and RELIABLE DRIVERS.

AMPLE ACCOMMODATION FOR DROVERS.

oct18-d1m F. M. WOOTEN.

SEED WHEAT,

RYE, OATS, CHESAPEAKE GUANO, &c. For sale by A. K. SEAGO.
oct21-d6t

SAVANNAH.

R. P. SPENCER, Formerly of Columbus, Ga. J. BERRIEN OLIVER, Late of Tallahassee, Fla.

SPENCER & OLIVER,
COTTON FACTORS,
Commission Merchants, and General PURCHASING and FORWARDING AGENTS,
No. 182 Bay street, Hodgson's Block,
[P. O. Box 182.] Savannah, Ga.

Consignments of Cotton, Tobacco, Rice, Wool, Hides, etc., solicited, upon which liberal advances will be made when required. sep29—diaw1m

R. W. MERCER, EDWARD C. ANDERSON, JR., Late Cashier Planters' Bank of Georgia.

MERCER & ANDERSON,
BANKERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SAVANNAH, GA.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO COTTON.

Liberal advances made on Consigments to us for sale, or Shipment to our friends in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York or Liverpool.

Wishing to aid our Planter friends in their efforts to secure for themselves the full benefit of their Cotton Crops, we have determined to make advances on Cotton consigned to us on the following easy terms:

On Cotton, for sale at discretion, advance seventy-five (75) per cent of its market value, charging interest on the advance until the Cotton is sold at the rate of seven (7) per cent per annum.

On Cotton, to be held Thirty Days, advance fifty (50) per cent. of market value, charging the regular commision for advancing, 2½ per cent., and interest on the advance at the rate of seven (7) per cent. per annum

On Cotton, to be held Sixty Days, fifty (50) per cent of its market value, charging commission for advancing, 2½ per cent., and interest on the advance at the rate of one (1) per cent. per month.

In all cases the advance will be based upon the market value of the Cotton on the day it reaches us.

oct10d3m MERCER & ANDERSON.

MARKING INK,

20 (TWENTY) CENTS per gallon, by the barrel, containing forty gallons, (including the barrel.)

Manufactured and sold by ALEX. GALLOWAY, 35 Drayton street, Savannah, Georgia.

oct22-d2w

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS!
CUSTOMERS OF
SAVANNAH FAST FREIGHT LINE!

MERCHANTS shipping from New York via Savannah are requested to ship ONLY by the Lines of
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., 61 and 62 South street,
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., 88 Liberty street,
WM. R. GARRISON, 5 Bowling Green,

Who are the ONLY persons in New York authorized to sign

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING
—AT—
Through Rates via Savannah

Over the Central Railroad and its connections.

The arrangement between Steamships and Central Road is such that shipments by other than the Lines named above will be charged at LOCAL RATES.

Be particular to have all goods marked to the "Care of C. R. R. Agent, Savannah," and for information concerning the Line, its Rates, &c.

Apply to R. A. ANDERSON, Agent, M. and W. R. R., Atlanta,
Or, GEO. YONGE, Agent, Central R. R., No. 1 Park Place, N. Y.

oct17-d1m

SAVANNAH REPUBLICAN,
Daily and Weekly,
By J. R. SNEED.

THE undersigned is pleased to announce to his friends and the public that he has again come in possession of this time-honored journal, and expects to devote his entire time to making it, as a newspaper, second to none in the South. The liberal patronage of the past and better years, while the REPUBLICAN was under his charge, encourages him to hope that by prompt and continued support the public will enable him to carry this purpose into effect.

To the MERCHANTS of the South, and especially of his own State, he looks with confidence for a general support, promising them, in return, the best news, commercial and political journal that his experience and capabilities can produce.

The Weekly Republican,

Designed more especially for the planting community, and others who have not the privilege of a daily mail, will be found to contain all the news of the week condensed into a small compass, and by the close of the year we expect to issue it on a large and imperial sheet of eight pages, to contain more reading matter than any paper in the South.

TERMS:

Daily, One Year	$10 00
" Six Months	5 00
" For a less time (per month)	1 00
Weekly per Year	3 00

N. B. Payment *in advance* for either edition will be required, without exception.

All letters should be addressed as below.

J. R. SNEED, Republican Office, Savannah Ga.

October 15, 1868.

UNIVERSAL
LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
Office No. 69, Liberty Street.

The Original Joint Stock Life Insurance Company of the United States.

The Business of this Company is exclusively confined to the Insurance of First-Class Healthy Lives.

Statement, July 13, 1868,

ASSETS:

United States Stocks (market value)	$109,250 00
Bonds and Mortgages (City of New York)	97,000 00
Brooklyn City Bonds (market value)	25,187 50
Virginia State Bonds (market value)	14,700 00
Cash Deposited in New York Guarnty and Indemnity Co. (at interest)	45,000 00
Cash on hand and in Bank	10,183 00
Balance due by Agents (secured)	25,478 23
Office Furniture	5,235 22
Deferred semi-annual quarterly pr'ms	72,165 31
Premiums in course of collection	56,564 64
Interest accrued, not due	4,740 67
Other assets	3,319 21
TOTAL	$468,622 87

LIABILITIES:

Amount required to reinsure outstanding risks--Homan's Table--5 per cent	$243,200	
Unpaid losses, not due	15,000	$258,000 00

Surplus over and above All Liabilities..........$210,422 87

Ratio of Assets to Liabilities 181 1-2 to 100.

Number of Policies in force	3,024
Insuring	$7,928,810
Policies issued since January 1st, 1868	1,138
Insuring	$2,713,250

THE UNIVERSAL

Offers the following original and popular plan of Insurance:

1st. THE RETURN PREMIUM PLAN: Upon which policies are issued at rates less than those charged by Mutual Companies *guaranteeing* the return of all premiums paid in addition to the amount insured.

2nd. THE REDUCTION OF PREMIUM PLAN: By which policies are issued at rates less than those charged by Mutual Companies, *guaranteeing a reduction of fifty per cent.* of the premium after the third annual payment.

OFFICERS:

WILLIAM WALKER..........President.
HENRY J. FURBER..........Vice President.
JOHN H. BEWLEY..........Secretary.
CHARLES E. PEASE..........Assistant Secretary.
D. PARKS FACKLER..........Consulting Actuary.
EDWARD W. LAMBERT, M. D...Medical Examiner.
ALEXANDER & GREEN..........Solicitors.

☞ Agents wanted throughout the South.

Address J. W. SHACKLEFORD, Manager Southern Department, Atlanta, Georgia.

oct3

MACON.

PLANTERS' WAREHOUSE.

ADAMS, JONES & REYNOLDS,
WAREHOUSE
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
NEW FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE,
Near Passenger Depot,
Corner Forsyth and Poplar Streets,
ABRAM B. ADAMS, PEYTON REYNOLDS, DONALD B. JONES. MACON, GEORGIA.
oct22-d3m

THOS. HARDEMAN, JR. O. G. SPARKS.

HARDEMAN & SPARKS,
Commission Merchants,
Macon, Ga.

TO THE PLANTERS IN MIDDLE AND SOUTHERN GEORGIA.

FOR TWENTY YEARS we have served you, we believe faithfully. Our success depends upon your prosperity, hence we have zealously sought to promote your interest and advanced it by every means in our power. As Commission Merchants, we again tender you our services at our old stand, which has withstood the flames of a burning square (thereby proving its security), and where we hope to merit the very liberal patronage always given us.

The sale of Cotton is our specialty. We flatter ourselves none can excel us. To old friends we return thanks; to new ones, we say try us, we will try to please you.

Usual accommodations given to enable you to make a crop. sep23d3m

JAMES H. ANDERSON. LOUIS F. ANDERSON.

J. H. ANDERSON & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GENERAL PRODUCE

AND

Commission Merchants,

THIRD STREET.

Adjoining Hardeman & Sparks' Warehouse

MACON GA

june16-d6m

R. E. BROWN. W. F. BROWN.

BROWN'S HOTEL,
(Opposite Depot)
MACON GA

THIS long and well known Hotel, with its unequalled system, still presents itself to the traveling public,

The House was opened on the 1st of January, 1856, and took at once a prominent position among the "first class" Hotels of the country. It has never been closed since, but it has been steadily increasing in prosperity, till it acknowledges no successful rival in the business in the State.

Recent improvements and refurnishing of the House, which is still in the hands of the Proprietors, have left nothing to be desired by those who love their ease and enjoy the comforts and luxuries of life. The Hotel is admirably situated for the convenience of the travelling public, being situated opposite the Passenger Depot, and but a few steps from the same. It has a retinue of well trained servants in every department, and the Proprietors will spare no pains or expense to sustain the established reputation of the Hotel. Special attention paid to the wants of lady guests, who may sojourn at the House, and none shall go away dissatisfied, if an earnest endeavor to please will secure a liberal share of the public patronage. je16-d1y

LANIER HOUSE,
MACON, GA.
COLLIER & BOYS

Having assumed the management of this House, respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

Free Omnibus to and from the House. Attentive Porters. oct8-d3m

AUGUSTA.

J. M. DYE & CO.,
WAREHOUSE
AND
Commission Merchants
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA,

CONTINUE the business, in all of its branches, at their OLD STAND, 143 REYNOLDS ST. Prompt personal attention given to the STORAGE and SALE of COTTON and other Produce, and to the purchase of BAGGING, ROPE and FAMILY SUPPLIES.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made when required.

Commissions for selling Cotton, 1 1-4 per cent.

Consignments solicited. sept16d3m

FRANK BLAIR STILL "STICKS,"

AND SO DOES

M. C. & J. F. KISER,

With a LARGE and COMPLETE Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,

At the old stand of Talley, Brown & Co.,

Whitehall Street,

Where may be found a complete stock of

Ladies' Dress Goods,
CLOAKS, SHAWLS,
Shoes and Hosiery,

And everything usually found in the Dry Goods line. Recently selected in New York by one of the firm and bought for CASH will enable us

TO SELL AS CHEAP
AS ANY HOUSE IN THE CITY.
oct22-d3m

F. M. RICHARDSON,
IS NOW SELLING THE
CHEAPEST STOVES AND GRATES,
EVER
BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET.
oct21-d1w

To Dealers.

EXTRA HEAVY KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI BAGGING, in rolls of about 37 yards, which will be sold at low prices to dealers.

Sample and stock of same at the warehouse of Glenn, Wright & Carr.

The Daily Constitution.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, OCTOBER 28

Gen. Grant's Promise, and How He Kept It.

A man who is faithless to one trust, and false to one friend, will be faithless and and false to all. We would not do Gen. Grant injustice. We prefer to let his acts speak for themselves. From the National Intelligencer, always candid and conservative, we copy the following article, which appeared in that paper during the time of Grant's War Department and Presidential imbroglio. The statements herein made have never been denied. They are verified by the President and several members of his Cabinet. Read, and say whether General Grant is worthy of the office to which he aspires:

After the appointment of General Grant as Secretary of War *ad interim*, he had a conversation with the President upon the subject of the probability of the refusal of the Senate to recognize the suspension of Mr. Stanton, when General Grant stated that in such event he might not wish to identify himself with either party in the controversy, but added, in effect: "I shall in that event either hand you my resignation as Acting Secretary, or let a mandamus be issued against me to surrender the office."

This conversation was renewed from time to time, and, on last Saturday, when Senator Howard's report from the Senate Committee on Military Affairs in favor of Stanton was under discussion. General Grant was pointedly asked by the President if he had changed his mind in reference to the course he would pursue if the Senate should refuse to make Stanton's suspension final, when he reiterated the promise previously made, that he would either hand in his resignation as Secretary of War *ad interim* early enough for the President to appoint his successor, or take any other action he might deem requisite, or allow a mandamus to be served upon him for the surrender of his office; adding a promise to the President that he should hear from him on the subject on Monday.

Monday passed without the promised communication. On Monday evening, after it was known that the Senate had passed Howard's resolution refusing to recognize the suspension of Stanton as Secretary of War, Gen. Grant was present at the reception of the Executive Mansion, where he greeted the President, but mentioned nothing of any change in the determination previously declared. The President heard nothing whatever from Gen. Grant upon the subject until 12 o'clock Tuesday, two hours after Mr. Stanton had taken possession of the War Office, when the following communication was delivered to him by Major Comstock, one of Gen. Grant's staff officers:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14, 1868.

His Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States—*Sir*: I have the honor to enclose herewith copy of official notice, received by me last evening, of the action of the Senate of the United States in the case of the suspension of Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War. According to the provisions of section two of "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," my functions as Secretary of War ad interim ceased from the moment of the receipt of the within notice.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, General.

Soon after the delivery of this communication General Grant called in person upon the President, during the meeting of the Cabinet, and upon being reminded by the President of his reiterated promise, and especially of the promise made only on Saturday morning last, General Grant admitted the promise in the presence of members of the Cabinet.

We content ourselves at present with a simple statement of facts, and will reserve all comments.

Egyptian vs. American Cotton.

The World and the Herald, of New York, are disputing over the cable telegram announcing a heavy yield of cotton in Egypt the present year, the World thinking the South has much to fear from the competition, and the Herald maintaining the contrary opinion. We are inclined to side with the Herald, and believe the telegram another cheat of the English dealers to depress the price of cotton in the United States, and for the following reasons: Any one who read the address of the Viceroy of Egypt, published some months ago in many of our papers, will recollect that he stated distinctly, in reference to the agricultural statistics of the country, that the production of cotton, which had been stimulated to an extraordinary extent by the American war, had very materially diminished since its close, and that many of the plantations the *present year* were devoted to grain and other products. The Viceroy probably knows, and would hardly have announced this fact to his legislature if it was not true. What, then, becomes of this English telegram announcing a heavy crop of cotton in Egypt?

The figures showing the rapid strides of Egypt in the production of cotton during the war are given in the World, and will be interesting to our readers, though they afford no evidence as to the state of production in 1868. England received from that country as follows:

1861	41,000,000 lbs
1862	58,000,000 lbs
1863	93,000,000 lbs
1864	125,000,000 lbs
1865	117,000,000 lbs

In 1864 England paid Egypt over sixty-four millions for cotton; the year before the war she paid her less than seven millions. It will be observed that the World stops its figures with 1865. Why did it not give us the pounds received in 1866 and 1867, the data for which was at hand? If it will produce them we feel pretty certain they will show a gradual falling off in production, and to such an extent in 1867 as to corroborate the declaration of the Viceroy, that Egypt could not compete with the South in the culture of cotton, and that that branch of her agriculture was being abandoned.

We think the South has nothing to fear in foreign competition so far as her great staple is concerned. The growth of India is short in fibre and otherwise inferior, while vast quantities of it are thrown upon the European markets in a condition next to worthless. Egypt produces a good article, but the space for its cultivation is limited and the culture not adapted to the habits of the people. We not only produce the best cotton in the world, but have a large and increasing area for its cultivation. And another important fact not to be left out of the account, is, the fall in the price of labor used for this purpose is likely to keep pace with the reduced price of the article under the operation of foreign competition. It is the inevitable destiny of the black race in the United States to gravitate to the cotton, rice, and sugar fields of the South, retiring before the tide of white immigration that will flow into the border States. Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, will, under the operation of the great laws of population, soon be rid of the blacks, while North Carolina and Tennessee will follow their example. There is no where else for them to go, except into extermination, and the consequence will be the introduction of a cheaper labor into the cotton States, to be regulated in time, as it is in the denser peopled districts of the Old World, by the amount required for subsistence. When that day shall have arrived, with our productive soil and peculiarly adapted climate, who will be able to compete with us in the production of cotton? We shall be able to make it at a third or quarter the price it now brings in the market, and realize handsome profits from the business.

England and the North may as well then save themselves the trouble of sending out these periodical bugaboos to scare the Southern planters out of their propriety.—They know very well where they stand in this matter, and can see into the future quite as far as those who are continually predicting their overthrow.—*Savannah Republican.*

THE CONSTITUTION,

Daily and Semi-Weekly,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

BY CAREY W. STYLES & CO.

Daily Circulation Over 3,000.

Semi-Weekly Circulation 2,000.

DAILY, PER ANNUM	$10 00
" SIX MONTHS	5 00
" ONE MONTH	1 00
SEMI-WEEKLY, PER ANNUM	$3 00
" SIX MONTHS	1 50
" THREE MONTHS	1 00

THE CONSTITUTION is intensely DEMOCRATIC and neither pains, enterprise, nor money will be spared, in the efforts of the Proprietors, to make it a leading organ, and one of the first papers in the South.

THE CONSTITUTION has scarcely laid aside its baptismal robes, and yet its circulation is equal to, if not greater, than any political paper in Georgia. This unparalleled success is mainly attributable to the industry and enterprise which have characterized its management.

As its name imports, it is battling for the Constitution and the liberties of the people; and the patronage it has received, assures the Proprietors that their labors are appreciated, and their policy endorsed.

As an advertising medium, THE CONSTITUTION is, perhaps, superior to any paper published in the State, its circulation being confined to no particular locality, but extending from one end of the State to the other, and from the Savannah to the Chattahoochee.

The Proprietors intend no relaxation of their energy, but will add new features of interest and more vigorous enterprise as patronage increases, and they hope in the era, as in the past to merit the good will and plaudits of their numerous readers.

CAREY W. STYLES & CO.

"THE LIVE DRUG STORE"

REDWINE & FOX

Have in Store and to Arrive,

20,000 Pounds White Lead;

25 Barrels Fine Copperas;

1 Car Load Coal Oil;

500 Boxes Window Glass;

10,000 Pounds Choice Putty;

10 Casks Linseed Oil;

50 Gross Wine Bottles;

5 Bales (O. K.) Corks;

5 Cases Best Spanish Float Indigo;

200 Ounces Sulph. Quinine;

50 Ounces Sulph. Morphine;

50 Pounds Opium;

50 Gross Swift & Courtney Parlor Matches;

ALL THE

POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES,

And everything usually found in a

FIRST CLASS DRUG HOUSE,

All of which we offer,

LOW FOR CASH.

REDWINE & FOX,

Cor. Whitehall and Alabama streets,

aug8 Atlanta, Georgia.

AT THE

City Drug Store!

Do You Want Drugs,

MEDICINES,

Dye-Stuffs, Paints,

OILS, WHITE LEAD, &c., &c.?

CALL AND

EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

I AM NOW RECEIVING

Copperas, Madder, Indigo, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Blue Stone, &c.

A Large Lot of Window Glass,

Patent Medicines,

Perfumeries and Fancy Articles,

AND ANY ARTICLE TO BE FOUND IN

A First Class Drug Store,

SUCH AS

Oils, of Every Description, Putty,

CHEMICALS,

Fancy Soaps, and Toilet Articles!

Brushes, Alcohol, &c.,

From the Most Renowned Laboratories in the World!

AT

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

AND AT

THE LOWEST PRICES,

MEDICINES WARRANTED

PURE and UNADULTERATED.

PRESCRIPTIONS

Compounded Night and Day!

BY A

Thoroughly Competent Pharmaceutist.

SODA WATER,

COLD ENOUGH TO FREEZE AN ICEBERG.

TRY BEFORE YOU BUY!

☞ Corner of Whitehall and Marietta Streets, Old Ncreross Corner,

aug14 W. C. LAWSHE.

CAPITOL Drug Store!

L. H. BRADFIELD,

DEALER IN

PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS,

Drugs and Patent Medicines,

Also, WHOLESALE AGENT for

PROPHITT'S REMEDIES:

Prophitt's Liver Medicine.

Prophitt's Pain Kill It.

Prophitt's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The excellent remedies of O. S. Prophitt, M. D., need no recommendation. Their well known power in removing the diseases peculiar to our Southern Climate, having already established for them an enviable reputation in Georgia and the adjoining States. As the majority of persons living in the South are pre-disposed to disease of the Liver, it is granted by all intelligent physicians that most of the pains and aches of our people are due to organic or functional derangement of that important organ. Prophitt's Anti-Bilious Pills and Liver Medicine strike directly at the root of the evil. They cure the Liver which, in nine cases out of ten, is at the bottom of the Coughs, Dyspepsia, Colic, Sick Headache, Rheumatism, Constipation, Menstrual Obstructions, etc., so common among our people, Earache Toothache, Acute Rheumatisms, Neuralgia, and bodily pains of every kind, flee before PROPHITT'S PAIN KILL IT like chaff before the wind.

L. H. BRADFIELD,
Wholesale Agent for
Prophitt's Celebrated Family Medicines,
aug15-d6m Whitehall Street, Atlanta.

NEW LIVERY AND SALE STABLE.

WE have just completed our new Stable on Alabama street, and supplied it with good stock and the best vehicles of all kinds. Hacks, Carriages, Buggies, and Single Horses can be procured at any time. We have trusty drivers and gentle horses.

We solicit a liberal patronage from visitors having stock, and can furnish them stalls cheap. Call at or address

W. E. BOWERS & SON,
Post Office Box 50.
Augusta Connecting Line and Charleston
sep7-3m&d&w4m

WM. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.,

GROCERS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OLD STAND, DECATUR ST.,

ATLANTA, GA.,

KEEP constantly in store a large stock of Provisions and Groceries. We most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock by buyers, before making their purchases. We make cash purchases, therefore, get goods on the best terms, and are content with very small profits.

We are now receiving A WELL ASSORTED STOCK of Choice Family Groceries, embracing Coffee, of all grades, Sugars, Teas, Spices, Peppers, Cheese, Fish, Tobacco, Cigars, and all other articles to be found in a First Class Grocery House.

W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

WHITE WINE VINEGAR, Pure Cider Vinegar, and Madeira Wine for cooking purposes,
W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

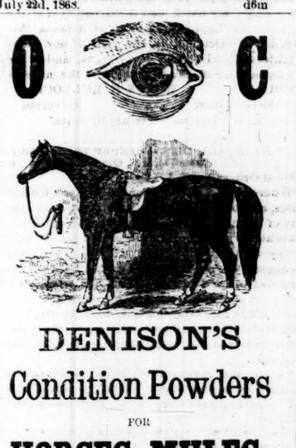
THE PURE POPLAR LOG WHISKY, as originally introduced by us, a good supply constantly on hand and sold *only* by us, unless purchased from us. W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

Bird's Eye Lime.

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS for Rogers' Celebrated Birds Eye Lime. No better Lime for all purposes is manufactured in this country. If you wish good masonry, plastering, or a fertilizer, use the purest lime. We keep constantly on hand, fresh from kilns, a good supply, and can furnish promptly, any quantity desired. Every barrel guaranteed.

W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

BACON, BACON. We have now in store and on sale 75,000 lbs. Bacon—Sides, Shoulders and Hams. LARD—Best Leaf—Tierces, Kegs and Caddies. W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.
July 22d, 1868. d6m



DENISON'S

Condition Powders

FOR

HORSES, MULES,

Cattle and Hogs,

Are unequalled for Coughs, Colds, Loss of Appetite, Hide Bound, Yellow Water, Farcy, Surfeit, Lung Fever, Colic, and all diseases incident to these animals. Warranted to do all that is claimed for them, if given according to directions. See Circulars.

Manufactured by

D. M. DENISON,
COLUMBUS, GA.

PRICE $1.00 PER BOX.
For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by
REDWINE & FOX,
oct23-d1y Atlanta, Ga.

Geo. L. Anderson & Co.,

GROCERS,

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Mitchell street, near Whitehall,

ATLANTA.....GEORGIA.

IN STORE:

20 HHDS. CLEAR SIDES,
10 hhds. Shoulders,
10 barrels Molasses,
10 sacks Coffee,
15 barrels Sugar,
12 barrels Lard,
20 kegs Lard,
Mackerel, Rice, Vinegar, Starch, Candles, Soap, Crockery Ware, Shoes, &c., &c., for sale cheap for cash, or exchanged for Wheat at a fair price.
G. L. ANDERSON & CO.

WANTED.

2,000 BUSHELS CHOICE WHEAT, by the 25th instant, for which a fair price will be paid.
G. L. ANDERSON & CO.
Atlanta, Ga., June 16, 1868—d6m

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE!

THE ALBANY

TRI-WEEKLY NEWS

IS OFFERED FOR SALE!

FINDING IT IMPOSSIBLE TO RUN BOTH THE CONSTITUTION and the NEWS, without fatal neglect to one or the other, I propose to sell the latter.

The NEWS is in a flourishing condition, having a liberal Circulation, and as much Advertising Patronage as it can accommodate. It has yielded handsome profits since I purchased it in October last; and in practical hands, with vigor in its editorial management, can be made the best paying paper in Georgia. There is a well appointed

Job Office Attached,

And the Job Work of the City will run the establishment if rightly managed.

There are two PRESSES, one of Hoe's Drum Cylinder, and one Washington Hand Press in good order, and material enough to run a Daily and Weekly. I will sell on liberal terms if application is made within Thirty Days.

Address CAREY W. STYLES,
CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, Ga.
or STYLES & EVANS.
Albany, Ga.

☞ The Press requested to notice. sep4

GREAT BARGAINS.

I WILL SELL MY

Large Brick House,

WITH FIFTEEN ROOMS, sixteen Fire Places, fourteen Closets, Kitchen forty by twenty feet, good Store Room, with all necessary outbuildings, an excellent Well of Water, with the lot on which the same is situated, containing near half an acre, one hundred and twenty yards from the passenger depot, on Decatur street, in the city of Atlanta, Ga. Also,

A Good Plantation,

ON Connesauga River, eight miles from Dalton, in Whitfield county, one and a half miles from Tilton, on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, containing Five Hundred Acres, well adapted to the cultivation of Grain, Clover, and very fair for Cotton. Also,

Ten Lots of Wild Land,

WITH A GOOD MINE that pays well for work. The above property must be sold. Terms made easy.
E. J. COWART,
sep26tf Atlanta, Ga.

EARNEST'S

JEWELRY STORE,

WHITEHALL STREET.

Markham's Building, Empire Block,
(Between Mitchell and Hunter Streets.)

E. E. EARNEST

HAS JUST RECEIVED A FULL STOCK OF

FIRST CLASS JEWELRY,

Consisting of elegant DIAMONDS, GOLD and SILVER WATCHES of all grades. CLOCKS of every style, and an immense assortment of

FANCY JEWELRY

And Sterling Silver, and Silver Plated Ware.

HE would especially call the attention of the ladies to his superb and beautiful assortment of Etruscas, Gold Sets set with Coral, Pearls, Garnets, &c., Ladies' Watches and Chains. All of which have just been opened, and are for sale at

NEW YORK PRICES.

HE is determined to keep the finest quality of JEWELRY, and is prepared to guarantee satisfaction, as well in style as in prices.

☞ Thanking the public and his friends for past liberal favors, he respectfully submits his claims for continued patronage. oct10-d3m

MACGREGOR LINE!

DIRECT

Steam Communication

WITH EUROPE!

THE

Georgia and Liverpool

LINE!

OF

First-Class New Iron Clyde-Built Steamships,

COMPOSED OF THE

SARASOTA,	Now building.
SALUDA,	Now building.
SELMA,	Now building.
SAVANNAH,	Now building.
SATILLA,	Now building.
WAVERLY,	Captain BRYSON.
LEITH,	Captain BARNETSON.
STIRLING,	Captain BLACK.
RIGA,	Captain HUNTER.
DON,	Captain MASON.

☞ Freight taken from and to St. Louis, Nashville, Memphis, Vicksburg, Selma, Montgomery, Eufaula, Tallahassee, Atlanta, Macon, Columbus, Augusta, Griffin, Albany, Americus, Greensboro, Madison, Covington, Athens, Newnan, LaGrange, West Point, Cuthbert, Dawson, Thomasville, Cartersville, and all points in the Southern States Great Britain and the Continent.

☞ Bills of lading signed on Railroad receipts at interior points of shipment. Press receipts at Savannah and dray receipts at Liverpool. Insurance effected from interior points of shipment and from Savannah, when desired, on our open policies here or in Liverpool.

☞ Advance of three-quarters of the value at the time of shipment given upon consignments, and proceeds guaranteed.

Proposed days of sailing from Savannah, 1st and 15th of Each Month, commencing as follows:

WAVERLY, 1,500 bales capacity,, 15th November
DON, 3,500 bales capacity, - - - 1st December.
RIGA, 3,500 bales capacity, - - 15th December.
LEITH, 4,500 bales capacity, - - 1st January.

☞ Extra steamers of 1,500 and 3,000 bales capacity will be despatched to Liverpool, Havre, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, Trieste, Genoa, and Cronstadt, whenever inducement offers.

☞ Freight taken from Cardiff, or any indirect port, for Savannah. Apply to

WM. M. TUNO & CO.
In Liverpool to STODDART BROTHERS, and Leith to DONALD R. MACGREGOR.
sept6 d3m

"Westward the Star of Empire takes its Way."

SECURE A HOMESTEAD

IN CALIFORNIA.

The Imigrant and Homestead Association of California,

Incorporated under the laws of the State, November 30th, 1867, for the purpose of

PROVIDING HOMES

FOR ITS MEMBERS,

and thereby induce imigration.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,000,000,

Divided into 200,000 shares at $5 per share payable

IN U. S. CURRENCY.

Certificates of Stock issued to Subscribers immediately upon receipt of the money.

No Person allowed to Hold More than 5 Shares.

A Circular containing a full description of the property to be distributed among the Stockholders, sent to any address upon receipt of stamps for return postage.

Information as to price of land in any portion of the State, or upon any other subject of interest to persons proposing to imigrate, cheerfully furnished upon receipt of stamps for postage.

☞ All letters should be addressed

Secretary Imigrant Homestead Association,

Post Office Box No. 86

sep25-d2m San Francisco, Cal.

Administrators' Sale.

ON the FIRST TUESDAY in November next, will be sold at the Court House door in LaGrange, Troupe County, Georgia, within lawful hours of sale 1,100 acres of LAND, more or less, in the Hogansville District of Meriwether county, and the 11th District of Meriwether county, and known as the plantation of Dr. James S. Phillips, late of said county. Sold as the property of said deceased, for distribution.

Terms 60 days credit.

Persons desiring to look at said lands, can do so by seeing Mr. Camp on the premises, or the Administrators at Hogansville, Georgia.

JOHN D. PHILLIPS,
WM. E. GLANTON, } Administrators.
Hogansville, Sep. 25. sep25-d3t

REMOVAL.

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!

MEADOR & BROTHERS have removed their TOBACCO STORE to the large and commodious store, recently occupied by W. F. Meador, two doors above Jack's, on Whitehall street. They now offer the largest and most varied

STOCK OF TOBACCO

ever offered in any Southern market.

PRICES LOW FOR CASH.

Atlanta, Sept. 12, 1868. sept8-d3t

1868. DRY GOODS. 1868.

Fall and Winter Dry Goods.

JOHN M. GANNON,

(Corner WHITEHALL and HUNTER Streets,)

IS just in receipt of the following splendid line of Goods, which he has carefully selected, and will dispose of at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction:

DRESS GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

A great variety of Cloaks and Shawls; a splendid line of Blankets and Flannels; a full stock of Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Embroideries, Breakfast Shawls, Nubias, Scarfs, Ladies' Under Vests, Skirts, Hoops and Balmoral Skirts, Irish Linens, Birds' Eye Diapers, Table Linens, Scotch Diaper, Crash, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, English Tweeds, Satinets, Kentucky and North Carolina Jeans, Frish, Sheetings, Shirtings, Denims, Stripes, Tickings, Osnaburgs, Linseys, Drills, Checks and everything kept in a first class Dry Goods store.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

It affords me pleasure to be able to state that this system has been a complete success and gives general satisfaction to my customers. For the benefit of those who have not been in the habit of doing business with me, I state that there is only one price for every articles sold in my store, so that there is no danger of any person being overcharged for goods under any circumstances—in other words—a child can purchase goods in my store as cheap as the closest judge. I wish it distinctly understood that if any goods purchased in my establishment fail to come up to representation, they can be returned and the money will be refunded.

All consumers of dry goods are invited to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

oct4-d3m JOHN M. GANNON.

JNO. W. WALKER, Augusta, Ga. GEO. A. ALLEN, Paducah, Ky. JNO. F. TREUTLEN, Eufaula, Ala.

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

We have this day associated ourselves together under the style of

WALKER, ALLEN & TREUTLEN,

—AS—

COTTON FACTORS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND SHIPPING AGENTS,

In this city, and would solicit from our friends and the public generally,

CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON, GRAIN AND PRODUCE GENERALLY.

Especial attention will be given to orders for BAGGING, ROPE, etc. When desired, will make the usual advances on Produce in store.
Savannah, Ga., Sept19d2m WALKER, ALLEN & TREUTLEN.
Office, No. 8 Drayton Street.

The Great Southern

PASSENGER AND MAIL ROUTE

Via Atlanta & Augusta.

Connections by this Line are most Certain and Sure at all Seasons.

The Eating Houses on this Line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted.

Ample time given for Meals at regular Hours.

Conductors on this Line are Affable and Courteous to Passengers.

NO CHANGE OF CARS

Between West Point, Ga., and Wilmington, N. C.

Quick Time & Sure Connections

VIA GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Passengers can purchase

THROUGH TICKETS

and have their

Baggage Checked Through

From New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus and Atlanta, to Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York, by

Four Different Routes Via Augusta, Ga.

Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars

On all Night Trains leaving Atlanta by this route. These splendid Sleeping Cars run through from Atlanta, Ga., to Branchville, on S. C. Railroad, without change at Augusta.

The Great Southern

Passenger and Mail Route

Via Augusta, to Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philapelphia and New York.

Passengers can have choice of Four different Routes via Augusta to Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

Fare the Same by Either Route,

Via Augusta, Kingville, and Wilmington; via Columbia, Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta, Wilmington and Bay Line.

Fare as Low by Augusta

AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Through Tickets sold at New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus and Atlanta to Richmond Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York by this route.

Through Tickets sold at Atlanta to Charleston, Columbia, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

Passengers taking this route can have their Baggage Checked through from Montgomery, Alabama, to Washington, Philadelphia and New York by four different routes via Augusta. Baggage checked through from Atlanta to Charleston, Columbia, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington Philadelphia and New York.

The Train leaving Atlanta at 5:40 P. M. has attached to it Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars, and makes close connections at Augusta with Trains to the following places: Savannah, Charleston Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

Passengers from New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, and Columbus, Ga., make close connections at Atlanta with Trains for Augusta, Savannah, Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte Raleigh Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New York.

☞ Passengers wishing to go North by Sea will find a

Splendid Line of Steam Ships

from Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, and New York.

THE CHARLESTON STEAM SHIPS

Offer Inducements to Passengers, with Tables supplid with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed, and Comfort

Are Unrivalled on the Coast!

☞ Through Tickets on sale in Montgomery, West Point, and Atlanta to New York via Charleston Steam Ships.

J. A. ROBERT,
General Ticket Agent, Georgia Railroad.
Augusta, Ga., Sep. 23, 1868. sep23-d1f

DAILY PASSENGER LINE

BETWEEN

Atlanta and New York,

Philadelphia, Washington,

AND OTHER

EASTERN CITIES

VIA

Western and Atlantic,

—AND—

Virginia & Tennessee Railways.

ALL RAIL ROUTE!

Time Table, May 1st, 1868.

NORTH.

Leave Atlanta	7.00 P M
Leave Dalton	2.20 A M
Leave Knoxville	11.17 A M
Leave Bristol	7.18 P M
Leave Lynchburg	9.00 A M
Leave Washington	7.00 P M
Leave Baltimore	9.20 P M
Leave Philadelphia	1.22 A M
Arrive at New York	5.20 A M

SOUTH.

Leave New York	7.30 P M
Leave Philadelphia	11.00 P M
Leave Baltimore	3.20 A M
Leave Washington	6.45 A M
Leave Lynchburg	4.40 A M
Leave Bristol	10.00 A M
Leave Knoxville	7.10 A M
Leave Dalton	2.50 P M
Arrive at Atlanta	8.40 P M
	1.45 A M

Time between Atlanta and New York, 37 hours.

☞ The GREAT MAIL between Atlanta and New York is carried exclusively by this Line.

Sleeping Coaches on all Night Trains

THROUGH TICKETS

GOOD UNTIL USED,

—AND—

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH TO ALL IMPORTANT POINTS.

H. B. WALKER,
Master of Transportation.
aug16—d3m

1868

Summer Arrangement.

GREAT WESTERN PASSENGER ROUTE

TO THE NORTH AND EAST

—VIA—

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI

—OR—

INDIANAPOLIS.

Passengers by this Route have choice of

Twenty-five Different Routes to

NEW YORK!

Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers holding tickets by this route to New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, can visit Washington without extra charge.

☞ Fare Same as via Knoxville or Augusta.

TRAINS LEAVE ATLANTA

Daily at 8:15 a. m. and 7 p. m.

After arrival of all Southern Trains, and make close connections to above named cities.

☞ Check Baggage to Louisville, and it will be re-checked to destination on Trains of Louisville and Nashville Railroad before arrival at Louisville.

Magnificent Sleeping Cars

ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS

AMPLE TIME FOR MEALS & GOOD MEALS

ASK FOR TICKETS

VIA LOUISVILLE

☞ Tickets by this Route for sale at

General Ticket Office, Atlanta.

E. B. WALKER,
Master of Transportation.
aug16—d3m

WESTERN & ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

ON and after May 18th, 1868, Passenger Train will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.

LEAVE ATLANTA.

9.15 A. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY) FIRST PASSENGER.—Arrive at Chattanooga 4.45 P. M., connecting with trains for Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad to Nashville, Louisville and the West and for New York and other Eastern cities via Louisville; also with trains of Memphis and Charleston Railroad for Memphis, New Orleans, etc.

1.15 P. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY) DAILY ACCOMMODATION.—Arrive at Marietta at 5.55 P. M., Cartersville 8.13 P. M., Kingston 9.19 P. M., Dalton 12.33 A. M.

7.00 P. M. DAILY GREAT NORTHERN MAIL.—Arrive at DALTON 1.30 A. M., connecting with trains for Knoxville, Lynchburg, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. Arrive at CHATTANOOGA at 4. A. M., connecting with trains for Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad to Nashville, Louisville and the West, and for New York and other Eastern cities via Louisville; also with trains of Memphis and Charleston Railroad for Memphis, St. Louis and the West.

COMING SOUTH.

ARRIVE AT ATLANTA.

3.45 A. M. DAILY GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL.—Leaving CHATTANOOGA at 1.50 P. M., connecting with trains of Nashville and Chattanooga and Memphis and Charleston Railroads, and Dalton at 9.47 P. M., connecting with trains of E. T. and Ga. Railroad.

11.00 A. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY) DAILY ACCOMMODATION.—Leave Dalton at 5.15 P. M., Kingston 5.32 P. M., Cartersville 6.18 P. M., Marietta at 9.37 P. M.

1.10 P. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY) SUNDAY PASSENGER.—Leave Chattanooga at 5.30 P. M., connecting with trains of Nashville and Chattanooga, and Memphis and Charleston Railroads.

Pullman's Patent Sleeping Coaches ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.

E. B. WALKER,
Master of Transportation.
aug16—d

THE GEORGIA SALOON

—AND—

RESTAURANT,

UNDER THE POST OFFICE,

Corner Broad and Alabama Streets,

OPEN AT ALL HOURS, AND ACCOMMODATION GUARANTEED UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES.

THE very best Liquors, Wines, Ales, Cigars, etc., etc., will be kept at the BAR, and the EATING SALOON will, at all times, be furnished with the best this or any other market affords.
sept25-d3m R. C. REID, Proprietor.

LIVE AND HAVE COMFORT.

The Best Coal in the Market Direct

Messrs. R. C. Wilkes & Co.'s Mines,

Coal Creek, East Tenn.

I AM prepared to furnish this superior COAL to the citizens of Atlanta, or to any city on the railroads in this State, or Alabama, at greatly reduced prices:

Lump Coal, per car load, 26c. per bush., of 80 lbs.
Less quantity than do - 25c. do do
Fine coal per car load - 20c. do do
Less quantity than do - 22c. do do
Coke per car load, 20 cents per bush.
Coke, less than car load - 25c. do do

Orders respectfully solicited, and contracts for shipment from the mines direct. This coal is cheaper than wood in this market, and it will burn in the chimney without a grate. Coal Yard, Thompson's Hotel lot.

EDWARD PARSONS.
Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 19th, 1868.

Up Country Farm For Sale

CONTAINING 675 ACRES, in Barton County, 8 miles from Cartersville, 4 from Canville. Good land. Well watered. 250 Acres cleared. Balance well timbered. Good Dwelling House and Screw, good society, Church and School. House will be given in like manner for day of sale.

PRICE $20 PER ACRE.

Will sell Crop and Stock if desired. Last of growing Crop and satisfy yourself before you buy.

Terms CASH. McARTHUR, ORMOND & CO.
Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 9th, 1868.